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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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17 April 1986

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ANGOLA

UNITA CLAIMS ANC BATTALIONS HELPING MPLA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

Three African National Congress battalions are fighting alongside the MPLA in Angola, Unita's intelligence chief of staff, Brigadier Wambu Chindondo, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The three battalions — consisting of between 200 and 300 men each — are concentrated in the northern parts of Angola.

"The tactics they use are the same which the Soviets taught the MPLA," Brigadier Chindondo said.

He was speaking at a Press conference after he and the permanent secretary of Unita's executive committee, Brigadier Tito Chingunji, were prevented from addressing Wits students.

The meeting was disrupted before it started by about 200 black students, all believed to be members in the Black Students' Society at Wits.

Waving placards inscribed "Viva MPLA, Down with Unita", the black students shouted and chanted for about 45 minutes. The two Unita leaders left after being told by Wits security men they were in physical danger.

EAST GERMANS

They are visiting South Africa at the invitation of the moderate National Students' Federation, and are also due to address student meetings at the universities of Pietermaritzburg and Cape Town.

Brigadier Chindondo told the Press conference Swapo had about 7 000 men fighting with the Cubans and the MPLA. Swapo's headquarters were in the centre of Angola where the movement had a big logistical base and two large hospitals.

Apart from the 45 000 Cubans, there were also 2 000 North Koreans, 2 500 East Germans and about 2 000 troops from the Portuguese Communist Party on the side of the MPLA.

On American military aid to Unita, Brigadier Chingunji said Dr Jonas Savimbi had received "firm assurances" from President Ronald Reagan that "effective support" would be given to Unita.

"And we are confident that this is forthcoming."

According to Brigadier Chingunji, Unita was at present in control of Angola's borders with Namibia, Zaire and Zambia. "We can move and manoeuvre anywhere we want to in Angola," he said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1412

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANDRADA ATTACK SHAKES ECONOMY--Unita's recent attack on the Angolan diamond centre of Andrada has shaken the country's diamond industry and dealt a further blow to the Angolan economy. Andrada is believed to be the largest diamond storage and processing centre in Angola. In what is believed to have been its biggest action against the diamond industry to date, about 600 Unita semi-regulars and guerillas stormed the town on March 1, seized a large quantity of diamonds, kidnapped 170 foreign workers and destroyed workshop and storage facilities. The town was defended by a battalion of about 300 Angolan soldiers, of whom 60 were reportedly killed in the attack. About 20 of the attackers were killed. Unita freed the hostages in Zaire earlier this week and they are expected to arrive in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa tomorrow or Friday. After petroleum, diamonds are Angola's most important potential earner of foreign currency. However, Unita attacks on the industry have significantly curtailed production, and it is believed that at least one-third of Angola's diamonds are mined and smuggled out of the country by the rebel movement. About 700 expatriates worked on the mines in 1983, so the Unita raid has reduced the workforce by about a quarter. Since 1981 Unita has regularly attacked diamond installations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/1412

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT UNVEILS 'TOUGH' NEW TERRORISM LAW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Mar 86 p 15

[Text] GABORONE. — Botswana, target of a South African raid last year in pursuit of terrorists, yesterday unveiled tough new legislation to combat "acts of terrorism and sabotage".

"The National Security Act, 1986", published in the official Government Gazette, will be debated during the current session of Parliament and is expected to be passed without opposition.

In a memorandum released with the legislation, Presidential Affairs Minister, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, referred to four incidents of "terrorism" in Botswana last year.

These were the blowing up of a house in the Gaborone suburb of Jinja in February, the death of a South African refugee in a car bomb near the town centre in April, a raid by South African commandoes on Gaborone in June and a bomb blast in the village of Mochudi, 40 km north of here, last October.

"In the light of these terrorist activities, the government has decided to introduce legislation to combat these acts of terrorism and sabotage," Mr Kedikilwe said.

The Act provides law enforcement officers with extensive new powers, including arrest without warrant, and jail terms of up to 30 years for people convicted under it.

It states: "It shall not be necessary, on a prosecution under this Act, to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act."

But the Bill says a person may be convicted "from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, if it appears his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana".

The South African Government said the commando raid on Gaborone last year, in which 12 people were killed, was directed at active members of the African National Congress (ANC) organisation seeking its violent overthrow.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1410

ETHIOPIA

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] Rural electrification is given top-priority under the nation's on-going Ten-year Perspective Plan, which aims at providing electricity to 95 towns around the country by the end of the plan period. The towns have a population of 479,000.

Comrade Tessema Abaderash, General Manager of Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), told newsmen yesterday that the efforts made at national level in power generation is very encouraging. He said an investment of about two billion birr is envisaged for the realization of the ten-year plan in the electricity sector.

The General Manager said the existing inter-connected power system at Finchaa, Koka, Awash II and Awash III plants have a combined output of around 200 megawatts per year. Regions getting electricity from these sources include Shoa, Arssi, Sidamo, Bale, Gamo Goffa, Wollo and Hararghe and Kaffa will soon be joining the list.

According to the General Manager, a number of giant hydro-electric power stations are currently under construction in different parts of the country. One of these projects is the Gilgel Gibie power plant, which will have the capacity to generate 300 megawatts of electricity when it becomes operational. The power output from Gilgel Gibie is almost double that of Melka Wakena, another project, being built on the Wabe Shebelle River. The first unit is expected to become operational by 1987.

Comrade Tessema said that the Amarti project at Finchaa will supply electricity to the town of Bahr Dar by means of a 230,00 volt power line. Gondar and Gojjam will be served by this line. A new hydro-power station to be built on Sor River, will be supplying electricity to Mettu, Gore and Gambella by means of a 300-kilometre transmission line.

Further information released by EELPA says that by the end of the ten-year plan an additional 474 megawatts of electricity will be produced. The power

will be carried by high-tension transmission lines with capacities ranging from 66,000 to 230,000 volts over a distance of 2,346 kilometres.

The Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority has invested 1.1 billion birr on projects now in the process of completion. EELPA will be investing another 630.7 million birr on projects that will be launched shortly and expected to be within the next three or four years.

Comrade Tessema referred to the just concluded agreement on electricity transmission interconnection between Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti, as a great success. He said the deal was reached within the framework of the bilateral co-operation existing between the two countries. Comrade Tessema said the powerline would be in operation in three to four years' time. He said this is a positive trend, which will further contribute to the all-round co-operation enjoyed by the two neighbourly countries.

The feasibility study for the powerline is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The cost amounting around 750,000 bir is a grant from the government of Canada, acquired through the African Development Bank (ADB).

The project is to be financed by funds coming from the World Bank, the EEC, the European Development Bank, the ADB, the French government and other lending institutions. The appropriate documents showing results of the joint survey and study undertaken by Ethiopia and Djibouti have already been submitted it was learnt.

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ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

VILLAGIZATION BUILDING FIGURES--Peasants in Wama Hageleo district in Nekempe province, Wollega region, have built 7,000 dwelling units in a self-initiated work campaign in full awareness of the advantage of the villagization scheme. Party committee members, representatives of government agencies, and mass organizations as well as chairmen of the 30 peasants' associations in Nekempe province held a meeting recently to seek ways of further promoting the construction process in the area and increasing the participation of the people in the implementation of the programme. The participants of the meeting later agreed to build more dwelling units at seven selected sites. Comrade Yirdaw Asfaw, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for the province, gave explanations on the details of the plan that has been finalised to construct dwelling units for over 10,000 family members in the province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 86 p 1] The villagization programme is being pursued with zeal and commitment up and down the country, according to ENA bureau reports reaching here from various parts of the country. Spokesman of the peasant masses in Jibat-Metcha province of Shoa region are reported to have both fully endorsed the scheme as part of the nation-building process and expressed readiness to implement it in their respective localities. REYA members in Tegulet-Bulga province of Shoa were meanwhile reported to have built 88 peasant houses in three districts during a recent work campaign. In a similar development, 7,074 REYA members drawn from secondary schools in Kembata-Hadyia province, also Shao region, built 402 houses as part of their effort to encourage mass participation in the villagization programme. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 6] Plans are under way to build 264 villages encompassing over 78,960 houses in 143 kebele peasants' associations in Kembata-Hadyia province of Shoa region. Some 3,506 houses accommodating 19,021 family members are already built as of the beginning of this month and work on another 7,000 houses is nearing completion, it was reported to a visiting team of journalists recently. The villagization scheme is being undertaken on a cooperative and self-help basis, and spearheading the movement are 199 surveyors and other workers recruited from among the peasants for special training. The new villages are being constructed in the vicinity of centres where various infrastructural facilities already exist. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 3] A total of 105 villages have been set up in 86 localities in Jijiga province, Haraghe region, in the past four months as part of the villagization programme. Comrade Kassegne Feleke, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Jijiga province, said

that this has brought 82,055 people together. The villagization programme was conducted under the auspices of the provincial WPE Committee with the co-operation of mass organisations. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Mar 86 p 1] /13104

CSC: 3400/1416

LESOTHO

KING MOSHOESHOE'S NEW POWER, INFLUENCE ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by John Mukela]

[Text] IN line with its mandate to serve the government of the day, Lesotho Radio now acclaims a new hero: Bereng Seeiso, officially King Moshoeshoe II.

The transition from Chief Leabua Jonathan's 20-year authoritarian rule means pro-Jonathan hymns are now replaced by praise for the new regime ushered in by the January 20 coup.

Ostensibly, it was Major-General Justice Lekhanya's coup. Yet, despite the highly visible military show of might with armoured personnel carriers rolling through Maseru streets, the 47-year-old king now calls the shots.

He has waited a long time. The coup eradicated the one stumbling block thwarting a 20-year dream for executive and legislative power, now achieved under the new administration.

On the patio of the up-market Chinese Garden restaurant in Maseru, capital of this small landlocked state, a customer remarked wryly: "Now we're back to old feudalism."

The statement highlights mounting uncertainty about the future. In practical terms, how will King Moshoeshoe execute his new powers and influence.

He has an unassuming presence. He lacks the domineering bulk of Chief Jonathan, who presented an image of a man with a benevolent disposition. A sombreness lurks over the King, almost suggesting psychic pain.

It would be difficult to pick out King Moshoeshoe in a street crowd. At tree-planting ceremonies in the

sweltering heat amid foreign diplomats and government functionaries in three-piece suits, he wears a T-shirt and faded jeans.

Yet, behind this common touch lies a mind shaped and moulded to cope with the tactical machinations of high office.

Complementing his family's royal leadership skills, Moshoeshoe read politics, philosophy, economics and law at Oxford University.

For 20 years, Moshoeshoe's stepmother, Mantsebo Seeiso, had presided as Queen-Regent. Only after an internal royal struggle did she give way to the prince, then deemed too young to become paramount chief.

Chief Jonathan, later to become Lesotho's first prime minister in 1966, had acted for a long time as Mantsebo's political advisor.

There was split between those who favoured Mantsebo to continue as Queen-Regent, others who felt the young Bereng was ready to assume the paramount seat, giving him important powers of nomination to the legislature.

The antagonism between Bereng and Jonathan, a minor chief, stemmed from Jonathan's support for the Regent. It marked the start of Bereng's long, unsuccessful campaign for direct executive power.

Its high point was 1970, when Moshoeshoe was effectively forced to abdicate and exile in the Netherlands, leaving his young, inexperienced wife as regent and his brother under arrest.

His return to Lesotho eight months

later was on condition that he accept a proclamation prohibiting him from taking part in politics. The crucial impediment obstructing Jonathan's designs to depose his royal cousin by scrapping the monarchy was the risk of serious confrontation with chiefs of all ranks. They felt that such action ultimately challenged their own hereditary status and privileges.

The scenario is now different.

Measures have already been taken to transfer back to the chiefs the administrative powers vested in politically-appointed provincial administrators during the Jonathan era.

A return to the old order seems easy enough, given that Lesotho, together

with the kingdoms of Swaziland and Morocco, remains one of Africa's best examples of a homogeneous tribal state. Not only do Lesotho's chiefs maintain their positions as of right. They also have a genuine sense of responsibility to members of their clans.

Moshoeshe is expected to outline Lesotho's political course on March 12, the 26th anniversary of his ascendancy to the paramount chieftainship. A national pilgrimage to Thaba-Bosiu will precede the speech.

The question still to be answered is: Did the army generals use the King? Or is the King using them? — Gemini.

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LESOTHO

LEKHANYA REPORTEDLY TAKES FIRM GRIP OF REINS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] Apart from the soldiers still guarding the radio station in Maseru there are few overt signs of the coup in Lesotho. Yet it could affect on the lives of the Basotho more profoundly than anything since independence 20 years ago.

Most Basotho would probably rather not have seen their country join the unexclusive club of African states that have experienced military coups.

Yet most appear to be glad to see the end of the Leabua Jonathan era.

Chief Jonathan, who was still proclaiming his popularity in his final hours in office, seems to have made a spectacular misjudgment of the public mood.

The celebrations that broke out in the streets of Maseru when he was deposed on January 20 were genuine. Not once in his two decades in power did Jonathan dare put his popularity to the test of a genuine election and he simply lost touch with the desires of the people he claimed to represent.

Towards the end, Jonathan, who was described by one senior official as "a tired old man", was losing control of his own dictatorship. The armed youth league of his Basotho National Party was taking the law into own hands, spurning police and army.

Members of the new military government have claimed that murder, looting and robbery by youth leaguers and dissident soldiers were spreading, and nobody in a position

to do so has challenged these assertions.

Leabua Jonathan's entrenched regime was collapsing under its own weight.

For reasons that remain obscure, Jonathan, a former protege and friend of South Africa, turned violently against Pretoria. His wooing of communist countries and his succouring of the ANC are seen by some observers as manifestations of his Pretoriaphobia. These acts did not sit well with many Basotho.

Public discontent with Jonathan rose sharply when Pretoria, lifting only a finger of its economic power, imposed a border blockade that deprived the Basotho of the South African supplies on which they depend.

Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, whose military takeover ended the blockade, is considered to have taken a firm grip on power and to have the support of most Basotho, the majority of the civil service and, most important, the armed forces.

He and the colonels in the ruling military council are praised for their wisdom in bringing King Moshoeshoe II out of the political closet in which he had been shut by Jonathan and involving him intimately in government.

The King is said to have thrown himself enthusiastically into his new task of directing the civilian Council of Ministers. Some in Maseru, recalling the politically-conscious Mo-

shoeshoe's confrontation with Jonathan soon after independence, wonder whether he might ultimately challenge the general. But there is no sign of anything like this at present.

Although Jonathan has spoken about returning to power in an election, nobody seriously expects to see him back in active politics.

His party's youth league is said to have been disarmed and neutralised. The BNP itself, like all other parties, has been barred from political activity until further notice.

How long the parties will consent to being sidelined is one of the big questions the Lekhanya government will have to face.

Meanwhile, all are going along with the order, none wanting to challenge a new military govern-

ment.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the exiled faction of the BCP, has refused to accept the new government but so far his Lesotho National Liberation Army has not resumed the insurgent attacks that plagued the Jonathan regime.

The Lekhanya government's main problems now are likely to be more economic than political. One of the biggest will be creating jobs for the growing army of unemployed youths. King Moshoeshoe said this week that only 40 000 Basotho had jobs in their own country while many more worked in South Africa — 100 000 on the mines alone.

In a country with a 90 percent literacy rate the lack of economic opportunity spells political trouble.

New Cabinet Includes King's Friends

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Mar 86 p 10

[Text]

Lesotho's new Cabinet is a relatively broadly-based group reflecting the military leaders' desire to heal the wounds of the Jonathan era.

Ostensibly chosen by the King (on the "advice" of the military council), the Cabinet includes several of his own associates.

He chose only one member of Jonathan's Cabinet, the practical and efficient Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, who now handles finance. Although long a senior member of the Jonathan government, Mr Sekhonyana disagreed with some of its policies and actions.

Responsible for the Ministry of Law, Public Service, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs is South African-educated lawyer Mr Khaleki Sello, who was jailed in the Republic for ANC activities but is said to have cut his ANC links long ago. He is reputed to be a confidant of the King.

Planning and economic affairs are handled by Dr Michael Sefali, who got his doctorate (in economics) at Moscow University and was director of the Institute of Southern African Affairs at Lesotho University. He, too, is said to be a friend of the King.

Foreign Affairs is in the hands of Mr Lengolo Manyake, a civil servant who was once ambassador to Belgium and was formerly head of the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

The Information and Broadcasting portfolio was given to Mr Vincent Malebo, former chief of protocol and former permanent secretary for Information and Broadcasting.

Minister of Health is Dr Strong Makenete, Wits-trained former permanent secretary for Health, who is the King's personal physician.

The King has entrusted the Ministry of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs to his brother, Mr Math-ealira Seiso, who was once detained by Jonathan.

One of Jonathan's political opponents, Mr Bennett Khaketla, leader of the royalist Marematlou Freedom Party and a well-known author in Lesotho, is Minister of Justice and Prisons.

Another opposition politician, Mr Moletsane Mokoroane, leader of the internal faction of the Basutoland Congress Party, is Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Three Ministries — Transport; Water Energy and Mining; and Labour and Manpower Development — have gone to army officers about whom little is known.

A former Anglican priest long involved in opposition politics, Mr Mohomane Lebotsa, said to be another friend of the palace, handles the Ministry of Works. Education has gone to a teacher, Mr Moeketsi Tiheli.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1411

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MAJOR CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE--Lesotho's military rulers have announced the first major changes in top civil service and diplomatic posts since the coup. A circular from the principal secretary for the public service announced at the weekend that the first secretary to the Military Council of Lesotho will be Mr Tom Thabane, former Principal Secretary for the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs. Three diplomats have been recalled. They are Mr Paul Moonyane, former ambassador in Brussels who becomes Principal Secretary for the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs. The former High Commissioner in Ottawa, Mr Tseliso Thamae, becomes Principal Secretary and the former ambassador in Washington, Mr A L Thoahlane, becomes Principal Secretary for Labour and Manpower Development. The former Chief Electoral Officer for the election that never took place last year, Mr Mphosi Matete, returns to the Ministry of Agriculture as Chief Production Officer. There are five other changes among senior servants. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 86 p 17] /13104

CS0: 3400/1411

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

300 SWAZI PASSPORTS DISAPPEAR--Members of the Swazi Royal Police are investigating the disappearance of over 300 passports from the Immigration Department in Mbabane, the Minister of Interior and Immigration, Mr King Mtetwa announced yesterday. The Minister was answering questions in Parliament from senators during a debate on his budget allocation. Mr Mtetwa denied that the passports had allegedly been taken by former roving ambassadors, like Chief Antonio Fernandez, as had been suggested by some senators. The Minister said: "The situation is that about 300 passports went missing from the Ministry. But there is nothing suggesting that the Nigerian born Fernandez had taken the passports. The matter has been handed over to the police." The Minister also agreed that a certain man possessed three passports under his name and that the man was currently being held by police. He did not give his name. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 86 p 11] /13104

CSO: 3400/1410

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR INCREASES ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Zanzibar State Fuel and Power Corporation has increased electricity tariffs effective March 16, this year.

The Corporation's General Manager Ndugu Vuali Mgeni Ame, told reporters in Zanzibar yesterday that the new rates had been necessitated by rising operational costs. The current rates have been in use since 1974, Shihata reported.

According to the new rates, flat rate consumers will be required to pay 3/90 per unit against the old rate of 2/- per unit.

All-in domestic night and power consumers will pay 1/- per unit instead of 40 cents. The consumers of the all-in domestic tariff will have a minimum fixed units of 100 which have to be paid even if actual consumption was lower than that figure.

Commercial premises will pay an average of 3/35 per unit against the old rates of 1/20, while industrial consumers will pay an average of 3/85 per unit against 1/20 in the past.

Ndugu Ame said the increase had been necessary because of increased salaries, rising operational costs and prices of spare parts, industrial diesel and lubricants.

He cited the price of 1,000 litres of industrial diesel oil, which sold at 702/- in 1974 but currently selling at 7,452/- while 1,000 litres of lubricating oil which sold at 2,410/- in 1974 now sells at 29,940/-.

Ndugu Ame also said while workers earned an average salary of 344/45 a month in 1974, today the average salary is 1,522/75.

He said engine spare parts which cost around 368,000/- in 1974 were being bought at over six million/- because of inflation.

Meanwhile, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) started rationing power in Mtwara and Lindi towns yesterday because of fuel shortage, the TANESCO Regional Manager, Ndugu Steven Mpufubutsa, has said.

He said the two towns would now get power from seven o'clock to 10.00 a.m. the following morning, adding that the exercise would continue until the arrival of enough fuel from Dar es Salaam by mv Ukombozi which is expected in Mtwara at the end of this month.

Until yesterday morning TANESCO in Mtwara had only 87,000 litres of fuel to last for 15 days only, he said, adding that his company would be using 5,000 litres of fuel per day instead of the normal 7,500 litres.

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CSO: 3400/1426

TANZANIA

NORWEGIAN AGENCY AIDS ZANZIBAR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] ZANZIBAR has begun to implement the rural electrification programme to cover key installations such as irrigation schemes, factories and hospitals.

Zanzibar is doing this with the technical support from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

The Isles Planning Commission Executive Secretary, Ndugu Mohammed Dedes, said here yesterday that the programme, to be implemented in two phases, would be carried out by a Norwegian engineering firm, NOREMCO, whose experts are already in Zanzibar.

The NORAD Director General, Mr. Nils Vogt, and the NORAD Director for Technical Assistance, Mr. Olav Myklebust, were in Zanzibar at the weekend for final consultations with the Isles Government on the programme to cost 33.3m/- (16 million kronors), which is a grant from the Norwegian Government.

Ndugu Dedes explained that the Isles Government is to contribute 11.34m/- to meet local costs for the programme planned to take two years.

During the first phase, electricity will be extended from the Mtoni station — the terminus of the Ubungu-Mtoni under-sea cable transporting the Kidatu hydro-electric power to the Isles — to Mfenesini, Mahonda and Donge onwards to the Cheju plains, all in Zanzibar North Region.

Besides supplying power to the Mahonda sugar mills and distillery, the extension will also power installed irrigation pumps at the Kipange Kibokwa, Cheju, Bumbwileudi and Mtwango valleys with a total of 2,000 hectares of prime land, ideal for paddy growing.

The valleys, developed through the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical assistance, at present depend on diesel operated pumps.

However, irregular supply of diesel, pumps breakdowns and shortage of spare parts have rendered the entire pump irrigation system ineffective, often depriving the crops of water at critical moments.

The extension of the Kidatu grid to the area will facilitate sustained productivity in the farms and provide reliable power supply to the recently commissioned rural hospitals built through a Danish grant at Kivunge and Makunduchi in Zanzibar.

The second phase, to draw power from the Mtoni station southwards to Makunduchi, is expected to begin immediately after the completion of the first phase later this year.

Clearing of the route for building power transmission lines to the North Region has begun under NOREMCO experts. More engineers from Nor-

way are expected on the Isles shortly for erection of poles and transformer installations.

From 1980, Zanzibar has been connected to the Kidatu hydroelectric power supply grid through a marine cable, capable of delivering 10 megawatts of electricity. However to date Zanzibar has been able to tap only five megawatts.

The rural electrification programme, therefore, is intended to use this abundant cheap power supply for speedy development.

Meanwhile, Norway has agreed in principle to supply Zanzibar with farm inputs including irrigation equipment and tractor spare parts under the Tanzania-Norway import support programme.

The value of the inputs is yet to be determined. But Ndugu Dedes said the NORAD Director General assured the Isles Government during his weekend tour that the request was reasonable and that his organisation would help Zanzibar consolidate her agricultural sector.

NORAD has also assured the Zanzibar Government that a request for training assistance of marine engineers and technicians for the Isles fishing company Zafico, and the shipping corporation would be studied.

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TANZANIA

FERRY TO LINK ZANZIBAR, PEMBA ISLANDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] THE establishment of a ferry boat link between the northern tip of Zanzibar island and Pemba is among key projects to be implemented by the Isles Government during the forthcoming financial year.

A senior official with the Planning Commission here told the Daily News yesterday that the government had decided to tackle the transport problem between the two islands once and for all to allow for balanced economic development in the Isles.

He said lack of smooth transportation between Zanzibar and Pemba and the resulting lopsided socio-economic development had fragmented the isles economy and that it was the principal cause of recurring political frictions between the two sister islands.

The official explained that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and the Nordic project fund had shown keen interest in the project and that they would soon assign experts to study this possibility before they committed themselves in the project.

To begin with, according to tentative plans, the government would acquire three medium-built ferry boats to transport passengers and goods, mainly food crops and fruits from Pemba to Zanzibar.

The experts, apart from

recommending the type of crafts to be deployed, would also identify landing spots on northern Zanzibar and Southern Pemba, study access roads to the areas and determine the size of maintenance facilities and fuel depots to be built on either spots.

Soon after the study, the Zanzibar Government, CFTC and Norway would go out to seek for financiers for the project so that the link was operational before the end of 1986/87.

The official explained that besides providing growers in Pemba accessibility to the Zanzibar market and open up the former for tourism purposes, the ferry link would help to integrate the economies of the two islands for all-round development.

The ferry service project, later to connect Tanga and Dar es Salaam ports, would also allow for the release of *mv Mapinduzi* and *mv Maendeleo* now operating along the Tanzania coastline to sail to the Gulf, India, Madagascar and Comoros to earn Zanzibar additional foreign exchange.

Committing the vessels to local currency-earning short trips was to under-utilize their capacities and to put a heavy burden on the government which each year paid thousands of cash in hard currency to service the vessels, the official noted.

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TANZANIA

CASHEW PRODUCTION REVIVAL PROJECT UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and the World Bank have contributed 38m/- to finance a cashewnut production improvement project in the country.

The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) Project Manager, Ndugu Alto Komba said on Thursday that of the amount, 29.4m/- had been contributed by the World Bank while Tanzania had contributed 8.5m/-.

He said the project, to be implemented within the next 42 months, would involve the establishment of six cashewnut demonstration plots in Newala, Masasi, Lindi, Tunduru, Mtwara and Nachingwea districts.

He said the plots would be planted with four selected varieties of cashewnuts which had been proved by the Mtwara-based Naliendele Agricultural Research Centre as capable of yielding between 19.14 kg and 30 kg of cashewnuts per hectare.

He said after the project had succeed, the plots would act as multiplication centres for improved cashewnut seeds to be distributed to small farmers throughout the country.

According to figures released

by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, cashewnut production has declined from 175,000 tonnes in 1974/75 to about 40,000 tonnes now.

Ndugu Komba said the decline had been attributed to increased pests and diseases as well as poor crop husbandry by peasants.

Meanwhile, another project for killing pests by spraying 1,000 hectares of cashewnuts is expected to begin in the country later this year.

Ndugu Komba said the project, to cost 23m/- when completed, would be financed by the Government.

He explained that the spraying, which is expected to last for three years, would be done by Italian experts in collaboration with the Naliendele Research Centre as well as experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

Meanwhile, Tanzania produced 16,789 tonnes of tea worth 444,913.674/- during the 1984/85 season, 1,593 tonnes more compared to the 1983/84 season, the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) General Manager, Ndugu Edward Sannda,

has said.

He said the crop, produced during the 1983/84 season, earned the country 402,707,091/-. *Shahab* reported.

Ndugu Sannda said 6,859 tonnes worth 181,772,059/- were produced in the first half of the 1984/85 season which ended in December, last year.

Ndugu Sannda said small-holder tea farmers last year faced a number of problems including delay in receiving fertilizer, power cuts in Rungwe District and delay in receiving payments in Korogwe District.

TTA owns tea estates and factories in Katumba and Mwakaleli (Mbeya), Lupembe (Iringa) and Bulwa and Mponde (Tanga). Others are in Bukoba and subsidiaries at Mufindi, in Iringa Region.

Other tea producers are Brook Bond Tanzania Limited, George Williamson (T), Karimjee Jwanjee estate, Kwamkom tea estate, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Dindira, Balangai and Luponde tea estates.

Ndugu Sannda said, meanwhile, that TTA had prepared a package of incentive programmes to attract tea pluckers to work in estates in eastern Usambara and Kagera Region where there was labour shortage.

He did not give details on the programmes but said they had in mind things like houses, schools and food.

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TANZANIA

JAPANESE GRANT BOOSTS LINDI-KIBITI ROAD PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The 330-kilometre Lindi-Kibiti Road construction project has been boosted through a 48m/- Japanese grant which was made available through an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

The grant for the project which is already enjoying Japanese assistance, will finance the purchase of corrugated pipes and deformed bars.

According to reports, last December, lack of funds, spare parts and fuel were among the problems that faced construction of the road which will link the southern regions with the northern part of the country.

Construction work is currently progressing well and it is expected to reach an advanced stage towards the end of this year making the road passable throughout the year. It is being constructed by the Trunk Road Maintenance Unit of the Ministry of Works and Communications.

Apart from a 100m/- loan it extended to Tanzania in 1980, Japan has since the onset of the project provided its technical assistance in form of engineers at an estimated cost of 1,000m/-.

Feasibility studies on bridges over Matandu (being built), Mbwenkurt, Mufiji and Rufiji rivers were also being conducted by Japanese experts.

The main work going on the road is establishment of a hump between Lindi and Ndundu ferry on River Rufiji. This involves laying of gravel along the road passing over the hump, construction of waterways and installation of water pipes.

Under the agreement signed by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, and the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Yasushi Kurokuchi, Japan will also make available some 77m/- for a public health project.

The project includes purchasing of waste collection vehicles, night soil collection vehicles, repair equipment and spare parts. About 100 vehicles will be purchased under the project and will be distributed to municipal councils and the Dar es Salaam City Council.

TANZANIA

COFFEE MARKETING BOARD REVEALS FIGURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] Tanzania exported 27,100 tonnes of coffee, worth 1,583m/-, by the end of last month, according to the General Manager of the Coffee Marketing Board of Tanzania, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura.

Tanzania, whose quota is 55,000 tonnes, is taking advantage of the suspension of the quota system after the shortfall of coffee in the world market because of the drought in Brazil - the world's leading coffee producer.

Ndugu Rulegura said that out of the crop sold, 16,700 tonnes had already been shipped to buyers abroad while the rest were in the process of being exported.

An estimated four billion/- is expected to be realized from the export of coffee this year.

He said that 34,500 tonnes of the crop were delivered to the board by regional co-operative unions by the end of February. He said in a telephone interview from Moshi that 20,500 tonnes were still with the unions.

Export quotas were suspended on February 18 under the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) rules requiring suspension of the quota market once prices reach 140 US cents a pound.

Ndugu Rulegura said that this suspension had not caused any effect on the market and that Tanzania had no problem in selling its crop.

He pointed out that the average price increased steadily from 50/- a kilo last October to 60/- in December, 66/- in January to the present 70/- a kilo.

In fact, he said, the Board was holding its auctions in Moshi only twice a month instead of once each week because it had several other commitments. The auction markets were rearranged last month to allow the sale of 6,000 tonnes of the crop to private treaties.

Ndugu Rulegura said the Board was striving to keep its export commitments but noted that there were some problems in transporting the crop from Moshi to Tanga because the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) had problems in motive power.

He said, however, that despite this problem, coffee was being moved to Tanga and that the Board has been assured by TRC that coffee transportation would be given first priority.

He said much concern on transport was over Bukoba coffee and that from the southern regions particularly from Mbinga District in Ruvuma Region.

Some 4,000 tonnes of coffee were stranded in Mbinga and that the Board had secured lorries to assist move the crop, he said, adding that the board has sent 11 lorries to the District to transport the coffee up to the Mikumi railhead.

He said the crop would have been cleared by next month. However, he said, the crop from Kagera Region was not expected to be cleared before June, this year, because of the logistics involved in its haulage.

The crop has first to be sent to Bukop for processing and from there to Kemondo Bay to await haulage to Tanga for shipment abroad.

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17 April 1986

TANZANIA

MORE OFFICIAL ATTENTION BEING PAID TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Joseph Kithama]

[Text] After years of near obscurity and neglect, some 200 or so industrial co-operatives have now been fully incorporated in the national co-operative structure and are now under the watchful care of a newly formed Department of Industrial Co-operatives of the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (CUT).

Until recently, the co-operative structure consisted almost exclusively of consumer, saving and credit, agrarian, housing and handicraft co-operative societies.

Two years ago, CUT, through much pressure from members of the industrial co-operatives who had wanted to form their own national body to be known as "Tanzania Industrial Co-operative Organisation", (TICO) established the department to cater for the increasingly important sector.

The department has been charged with the mandate of improving efficiency of the co-operatives by helping them run their projects profitably through better organisation, management and skills.

Industrial co-operatives in Tanzania form 5 per cent of all co-operatives and are basically town-centred, an element which placed them in a disadvantage over the consumer co-operatives which are more numerous and are scattered both in urban and rural areas where most of the attention goes.

These co-operatives range from tailoring, building and construction, mining, soap making, bakeries, brick making, shoe making, printing, mattress making to charcoal making. Some 6,000 people are estimated to belong to these various industrial co-operatives.

Responding to the need of advanced managerial skills and technical know-how of these co-operatives, the new department has since its formation organized six technical seminars for the industrialists, sponsored 20 co-operators to the Co-operative College in Moshi to study advanced management and has put three part time book-keeping and management teachers at the Dar es Salaam based Goeths Institute, under its payroll.

The head of Department, Ndugu Robert Sanane, said recently that lack of technical education to run the industries, managerial skills and accounting have adversely affected the progress of the co-operatives.

To ease these problems the department has employed an engineer who pays frequent supervisory visits to these co-operatives throughout the country.

The engineer, Dasa Duddee, observes that violation of industrial safety regulations, lack of proper maintenance of machinery due to either ignorance, negligence or financial inability have been hitting the budding industrial co-operatives.

Technical problems centred on the prevailing nationwide shortage of spare parts for machinery have also been undermining the achievements of these mostly small-scale industries.

An expert from the Federal Republic of Germany foundation "Friedrich Ebert Stiftung" (FES), Ingo Gertner, who is attached to the department said recently that the foundation has established a special vote in its budget for the purchase of spare parts from abroad needed by the industrial co-operatives in the country.

Gertner, whose foundation has been co-operating with various institutions in the country for the past 15 years says "industrial co-operatives are very complex organisations, lack of support would have a discouraging effect on them".

The FES expert said spare parts from abroad would be sold to the co-operatives at cheap prices and priority would be given to those not available locally.

Money accrued from the sales of the spare-parts in local currency, the expert said, would go to a revolving fund which would provide capital loans under soft terms.

Many wouldbe industrial co-operatives are discouraged by lack of capital to launch business. And those which manage to take off are exposed to many problems when they want to get loans to expand their businesses. This is mainly due to the rigid conditions set by financial institutions in the country in loan disbursement.

Many of these small scale industries cannot meet conditions required, such as security mortgage, insurance against mortgage, feasibility studies and audited accounts for at least three years. So CUT officials are optimistic that the revolving fund will come in very handy.

These developments, along with the government's current emphasis on technology will go a long way towards giving the industrial co-operatives their proper place in society.

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON NILE BASIN WATER--The Minister for Lands, Water, Housing and Urban Development, Dr. Pius Ng'wandu, has stressed the importance of harnessing the water within the Nile Basin in view of the prevailing drought in the region. The Minister made the call in a speech, read on his behalf by his deputy, Ndugu Evaristo Mwanansao, during the opening of the 47th meeting of the Nile Basin technical committee of the hydromet survey project at the Arusha International Conference Centre. Started in 1967, the project aims at using the waters of Lakes Kyoga, Victoria and Mobutu Sese-Seko, which are located within the River Nile Basin. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 86 p 3] /13104

CSO: 3400/1426

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN OUTLINES DEMANDS, RESPONSES ON BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, yesterday detailed the demands received by his department on education and explained how each issue had been tackled.

The demands and responses were:

- Abolition of school fees. School fees were not applicable at any of the department's schools but voluntary school fund contributions by parents to all schools of all education departments were used by parents in the interests of pupils.
- Supply of free books. Textbooks in all subjects had been supplied since 1979. This year free stationery was being given and, from 1987, free prescribed books would be supplied to secondary schools.
- Repairs to schools damaged in unrest. The department was involved in an intensive programme to provide new schools to accommodate the increase in pupils and to eliminate the backlog. This programme was being seriously retarded by the wanton destruction of schools.
- Postponement of examinations. Although 75 027 matriculants wrote their examinations last year, special provision was nevertheless made for those matriculants who had been unable to write the examinations to take them in May.

Internal examinations in Soweto and other affected areas were postponed until February/March by

agreement with all parties in an attempt to enable pupils to continue normally with their education.

Democratically elected SRCs

- Recognition of democratic Student Representative Councils. The possibility for democratically elected SRCs already existed and several were functioning countrywide.
- Abolition of corporal punishment and sexual harassment of female students. Detailed regulations existed for the protection of children. Strict instructions had been issued that any malpractices should be reported immediately so that action could be taken.
- Unconditional reinstatement of transferred or dismissed teachers. Transfers and dismissals were done on educational grounds in strict accordance with the Act and regulations and in the best interests of the pupils.

Other demands were of a political nature and did not fall within the responsibility of the department.

But, Dr Viljoen said, it should be noted that the state of emergency had been lifted, all people detained under emergency regulations had been released, and an assurance had been given that the SADF would withdraw from townships as soon as peace and stability had returned.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK POLICEMEN TO GET NEW HOUSES

Pretoria SERVAMUS in English Mar 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Sergt. Kevin Webb]

[Text] In a very peaceful setting in the Marievale area of Nigel on the East Rand, lies a small village containing 56 brand-new houses. Each house has five rooms: a bathroom, a kitchen, two bedrooms and a lounge. There is electricity in every house as well as running hot and cold water. All the appliances, such as stoves and fridges, are new and so is most of the furniture.

The children attend school in a large tent situated in the centre of a large field. After school, the children play around the houses or on the soccer field and their laughter is an upliftment to the soul. An air of tranquillity hangs around the place and peace reigns. This may sound like Paradise to you. Well, to the 56 families that live there it is too.

All of these families have two things in common. They are all police families and they have all lost their homes as a result of the unrest. They have had six months of what is known as "hell on earth". All their possessions were lost when their homes were burnt down and all because they are members of the South African Police. A big price to pay. Every single Black member who works at Dunnottar police station has lost his home at one stage or another.

W.-Off. S.T. Sibaca, a detective at the Dunnottar Investigation Branch, tells that he has a wife and two children to support. His home in Duduza was razed to the ground in May last year. He lost everything he owned in the blaze. Thankfully his wife and children were not hurt in the attack.

After the loss of their home, the Sibaca family were given temporary accommoda-

tion at the Viakfontein Mine, until they were given their new house on December 18th, 1985, in time for Christmas. At the inauguration of the new village, W.-Off. Sibaca said in his speech of thanks that just a few months before, none of the families involved had known what lay in store for them, but their morale remained on a high level. "We are proud to be members of the South African Police."

His sentiments are echoed by all the other happily settled families too. Sergt. Abram Mohapeloa, also of the Dunnottar police, has a wife and seven children. On May 18th, 1985, a group of chanting youths arrived at his doorstep in Duduza, all singing and chanting COSAS slogans. They threw stones at the house and then a petrol-bomb which caused the house to go up in flames. Luckily only one of the children was at home, but managed to escape. He too, lost everything due to this incident. He says that the six months that the families spent in tents at the police station were the most uncomfortable of his life. He says that the Police did their level best to help as much as they could and that he and the others are very grateful, but in the tents, it was unbearably hot in the day and bitterly cold at night. "To wash was a problem, but we managed," he said.

Mrs Emily Sibaca, wife of W.-Off. Sibaca, has started the small school in the village and, on the first day of school, already had 50 pupils. She does not only teach policemen's children, but has military personnel's children as well. There are also a few children from the local farming community. School is held in a large tent.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by a number of dignitaries. Maj.-Gen. I.J.M. van Niekerk represented Head Office and, in his opening speech, said that eighteen policemen had already paid the ultimate price in service during the unrest and 568 homes had been damaged or burnt down. 78 of these were on the East-Rand.

Other persons to attend the ceremony were the Divisional Commissioner for the East-Rand, Brig. F. van Zyl, Mr Piet Coetzee (M.P. for Springs), all other District Commandants and District Detective Officers on the East-Rand and various representatives from the news media.

The families have asked *Servamus* to thank 1 Construction Regiment, Marlevalle, on their behalf for the land on which their much appreciated haven stands. They also expressed their gratitude for all the generosity and support shown by this regiment during their trying ordeal. A special word of thanks also goes to the South African Police for the magnificent services rendered to them.

In the words of one of the wives: "We sleep well every night now and have no more worries for our safety any more. We are very happy."

What else needs to be said? ★

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CSO: 3400/1422

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BATTALION RECRUITING ZULUS--The army is expecting a big response to a recruiting drive it has launched for Zulus to join 121 Battalion, a unit based at Mtubatuba. The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants up to 300 recruits. It has done duty on the Namibian border with Angola on numerous occasions and acquitted itself well, says Colonel Louis Lamprecht, media liaison officer at Natal Command in Durban. Announcing the recruiting drive recently, the colonel said: "We are expecting a flood of applications. News of our drive has already spread by word of mouth." Applicants must report to the Mtubatuba base on April 7. They will be informed by April 11 whether they have been accepted. Colonel Lamprecht said there were no black officers in the battalion at this stage but suitable qualified recruits could do an officer's course. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 23] /13104

HNP CALLS FOR EMERGENCY--The Government should stop allowing itself to be pressurised by foreign powers and international banks or to submit to the demands of subversive organisations, the head committee of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) said in a statement from Pretoria at the weekend. The HNP said subversive organisations found themselves in stronger and stronger positions while the security forces operated under increasingly difficult conditions, especially since the lifting of the emergency regulations. "The Government is urgently requested to subordinate all current problems to re-establishing law and order in South Africa and to reintroduce emergency powers. The HNP head committee also requested the Government to identify communists who were "active in the subversion of law and order and to end the abuse of schools for subversive purposes by closing them". The HNP said "peace loving residents of Black townships should be more effectively protected against intimidators and should get all possible help. "South Africa's interests will be best served by resisting international demands and re-establishing law and order than to try to please the outside world by allowing the country to be destabilised by trying to accommodate rioters," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 12] /13104

AFRIKANERS SUPPORT POLICE--White Afrikaans-speakers, who lived in major metropolitan areas and had a monthly income of less than R2,000 were likely to support the police presence in townships, a Gallup Poll has found. The poll, conducted among 1 000 adult whites in major metropolitan areas nationally,

found that most white urban dwellers supported the presence of the police in the townships. Of those surveyed, 78 percent supported the police presence, 20 percent wanted the police to get out and two percent were unsure. Afrikaners - 87 percent - were considerably more supportive of the SAP's role than their English speaking counterparts - 70 percent. The same applied to lower income whites; 81 percent of those with a monthly income of less than R2 000 approved of the police presence compared with 73 percent for those earning more. The strongest support for the men in blue came from the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area and other metropolitan areas - 80 percent. Durban was next with 78 percent and Cape Town last with 72 percent. The question asked was: "With the current unrest some people say the police should be in the townships, while others say they should not. What is your opinion? [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Mar 86 P 21] /13104

CSO: 3400/1422

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S EGLIN REVEALS FIGURES IN BLACK HOUSING CRISIS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] More than two million blacks do not have homes and many more are living in sub-standard housing.

These figures have been revealed as a result of questions in Parliament by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin.

Ministers have given information which shows that there is a shortage of at least 390 790 homes with only 16 613 being provided by the combined forces of the state, local authorities and the private sector last year.

Mr Eglin warned today that the housing situation was getting worse and could have disastrous consequences for the country.

The amounts provided in yesterday's Budget to make up the backlog were totally inadequate.

Major effort

A major effort would have to be made "if the present housing crisis is not going to turn into a national disaster."

Mr Eglin said it could be estimated from the shortage of homes that more than two million blacks could be considered homeless.

Last week the Minister of Development Aid, Mr. Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament there was shortage of almost 200 000 houses in the homelands and more than half the shortage was in the Durban area.

And yesterday the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said there was a shortage of 221 572 in the non-homeland areas.

Mr Heunis said a number of factors influenced the housing shortage and its elimination.

These included the economic climate, availability of land, the pace at which development by the private sector could take place, the rate of urbanisation and the natural increase of the black population.

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17 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

LANGA RESIDENTS OPPOSE FORCED REMOVAL OF 426 FAMILIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] Today is arguably the grimmest anniversary on the South African calendar - the first anniversary of the shootings at Langa, near Uitenhage, which cost 20 lives, and the 26th anniversary of Sharpeville, where 69 anti-pass protesters were killed when police opened fire. As Langa observes this first solemn anniversary, it is bracing itself against the forced removal of 426 families - a move residents fear will signal the destruction of their community.

Surely the most famous person in Uitenhage's Langa township is Kwanela Moses Bucwa - "the boy on the bicycle" - who was sent catapulting into the air by the first police bullet fired on March 21 last year in Meduna Road.

He was on his way to work at a farm when he crossed paths with mourners marching to a memorial service in kwaNobuhle, the newer township on the other side of town. And he fell in with the throng, giving a clenched fist salute.

Many believed Moses Bucwa died on March 21. But he turned up some weeks later, very much alive, to give crucial evidence to the Kanne-meyer Commission of Inquiry.

Court case

When counsel for the Minister of Law and Order suggested that the witness was an impostor and that the "real" boy on the bicycle was dead, Kwanela stated emphatically: "He did not die. Here I am."

Having given his evidence, the boy turned his attention to the business of recovering his bicycle from among the exhibits.

The same will to survive and to tackle the practical problems of living is widely evident in Langa today, as residents square up to save their neglected settlement from being removed bit-by-bit from the Uitenhage landscape.

Already 426 households living closest to the white area of Uitenhage have been given notice to quit, and their case comes before the Supreme Court next week.

The affected families, backed by the Langa Co-ordinating Committee (LCC), are defending the action. But more than that the LCC - an alliance of trade unions, youth groups, residents' representatives and churchmen - has been negotiating persistently with the authorities and businessmen, attempting to persuade them that Langa's people need not be uprooted and transplanted to kwaNobuhle.

It has demanded that the Government honour its year-old promise that forced removals would cease, and prove its newfound commitment to upgrading informal settlements.

And it has commissioned a team of professional planners, known as Planact and headed by Dr Michael Sutcliffe of the University of Natal, to spell out why upgrading is the answer for Langa.

The survey by Planact gives outsiders a glimpse of what goes on behind the dilapidated facade of Langa. It sketches a community burdened by extreme poverty, but united by a complex and coherent organisational network — ideal in social terms for an upgrading project, but completely incapable of financing it alone.

"After the Langa massacre, members of all sections of the community flocked to join community organisations," the report says. "During the course of the year many new organisations were formed."

The LCC was brought into being specifically to fight the removal plan and finally, in December, the Uitenhage Residents' Civic Organisation was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of the more specialised organisations.

Older organisations such as the Uitenhage Youth Congress continued to function. All these organisations are linked to the United Democratic Front. The most significant development of recent months, says the report, was the emergence of street and area committees.

The structures stand in sharp contrast to the defunct kwaNo-

buhle Town Council, whose 16 members walked into office unopposed in 1983 and who resigned because of popular pressure in February last year.

Only Mr T B Kinikini refused to quit and he met an awful end at the hands of a mob in the days after the Langa massacre.

The Government has never sought to replace the kwaNo-buhle councillors — instead it has appointed a single white official as administrator of the Uitenhage townships.

Rich though Langa may be in its organisational life, it is desperately poor in material things. The Planact report found that 21 percent of households surveyed had no regular income.

The average household income was R186 a month, and only 9 percent of households had incomes exceeding R400 a month.

"A relatively small 46 percent of respondents presently had a job," the report said.

Retrenchment

Among women, the rate of unemployment rose to 57 percent. Retrenchment and illness were the two main reasons given for loss of jobs.

The researchers speak of deep-seated frustration and anger in Langa.

They point out that it has mounted and sustained four consumer boycotts in the last year — more than any other community in South Africa.

But they add that, with financial help, Langa could become the scene of a model upgrade exercise.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1418

SOUTH AFRICA

SUDDEN SHIFT OF VIOLENCE TO RURAL AREAS AFFECTS FARMERS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Khulu Sibiyi]

[Text] **C**onfrontation between cops and youths - common in almost all urban areas in the past two years - has now dramatically shifted to the rural areas.

And this startling reality has taken the Government by surprise, especially after it lifted the state of emergency and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange announced that the situation has "returned to normal".

The sudden shift of violence to rural areas and homelands has affected black people - mostly labourers and farmers - who have little or no access to newspapers, television and radios and are far from being politicised.

And the intense political conflict, which the Government and homeland leaders thought they could contain - probably for a life-time - has now emerged from unsuspecting quarters.

For people in rural areas - who have always been the last to rise against their masters - are now fighting back.

Places which have been affected by violence since July last year include Godini near White River in KaNgwane, Waterval Bo-ven, Groblersdal, Mofetema, Kanyamazane near

Nelspruit, Potgietersrus, Warmbaths, Witbank, Randanda in Heidelberg, Leslie, Mahwelereng, Mankweng,

Lenyenye, Nkuwankuwa, Ga-Rankuwa, Winterveld, Ramolotsie, Kagiso, Kgapanethe, and villages in the Eastern and Western Cape.

Homelands affected are KaNgwane, Lebowa, KwaNdebele, Gazankulu, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Qwaqwa.

Surprisingly, few of these areas were subjected to the emergency rule which lasted from July 21 to March 7 and which has - according to the SA Institute of Race Relations - claimed at least 750 lives.

The most recent confrontations between cops and youths include:

● The shooting of two schoolboys and the wounding of 80 others outside the Kabokweni Magistrate's Court near White River in KaNgwane, when cops opened fire on a crowd of 3 000 youths who apparently tried to force open the court's gates.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has started an internal inquiry into the shootings.

- The shooting of six youths and wounding of five others in a battle between cops and youths in Motetema in Groblersdal recently.

And in the homelands, especially in Bophuthatswana and Lebowa, violence has reached frightening proportions with allegations that homeland cops are being supported by SA cops in the bid to control violence.

According to a report by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, poverty and unemployment are the root causes of dissent among rural people.

Forced removals and rent evictions are happening all over the country, especially in small towns.

"Schoolchildren are being prevented from completing their schooling in the name of tighter control on outsiders and trouble-makers.

"This is a new form of influx control and banishment," Trac said in its report.

Progressive leaders in rural areas are also easily identifiable because they are often well-known to the cops, the report noted.

Classes have also been suspended by the Department of Education and Training in at least five schools in the Highveld region - in Witbank, Randburg, Heidelberg and Bethal.

Government and homeland leaders are blaming "agitators" and outside influence for the violence in rural areas.

But this has been hotly denied by political organisations operating outside Parliament and by the community at large.

The Azanian People's Organisation has reiterated that there will never be peace in the country if the masses are oppressed.

Student organisations are steadfast, too, with their motto: "Freedom now and education later."

As the organisations are quick to point out: The uprisings in the rural areas won't die down until the people's grievances are resolved.

/13104

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SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT ON VIOLENCE IN WESTERN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Daniel Dhlamini]

[Text]

THE quiet Western Transvaal has become the wild Western Transvaal.

For the Western Transvaal's quiet townships have suffered many deaths during the unrest this year.

As many as 23 people from the Western Transvaal's five main townships have died from police bullets during unrest at funerals - an average of three a week.

Unrest first flared up in Carltonville's Khutsong township after 13-year-old Gerry Malatji was allegedly killed by a white man.

Two other people, Muzi Goliath, 21, and Alfred Lethole, 20, were allegedly also shot dead during a confrontation with cops.

Another youth - buried last week - was allegedly shot by a cop at a shebeen.

In Klerksdorp's Jouberton township, three youths - Paul Moloi, 16, Joseph Montsiwa, 19, and Mohali Motladi, 20 - were allegedly shot by cops on January 31.

At their funeral the following weekend - on February 8 - cops allegedly shot dead Daniel Marupe.

In Potchefstroom's Ika-geng Village Council, Marks Seroalo, 39, was allegedly killed by a cop on February 24.

In the same week Stilfontein cops allegedly shot dead Hendrik Seakgoa, 20, Sipho Qankas, 21, Ger-

trude Motsaha, 18, and Lebogang Tsheole, 11 - all were buried on March 13.

At Seroalo's funeral the following week - on March

1 - Potchefstroom police allegedly shot at mourners and Seroalo's friends Abraham Tekiso, 26, and Soul Mafuku, 29, were killed.

Two days later - on March 3 - Michael Matjila, 9, was allegedly shot dead by Potchefstroom police during unrest.

In the same week - on March 5 - Orkney police allegedly opened fire on youths and three of them - Israel Seokolo, 20, J Se-

phatho, 20 and Dumelo Lekota, 15 - were killed.

There were no casualties during last week's mass funerals at Stilfontein's Khuma township, Orkney's Kanana township and Potchefstroom's Ikageng township.

But last Sunday Klerksdorp cops opened fire on youths at a commemoration service of Jouberton's first unrest victim - allegedly shot dead by Bethlehem cops in 1984.

Four youths - Dumelo Vincent Npumlwana, 15, Moremi Parafin, 18, David Moses, 30, and an unidentified youth - were allegedly shot dead by cops.

Cops this week confirmed the deaths of the four men.

Meanwhile, this week more than 500 angry Jouberton women complained to Klerksdorp's station commander about the cops' behaviour.

According to one of the delegates, Martha Scheepers, the women went to town by taxis and marched from the taxi rank to the police station.

Scheepers said they told the station commander they didn't want the cops in the township during mass funerals because "they do not protect, but kill our children".

She said the station commander promised that cops would be withdrawn from the township.

Instead, cops increased their patrols in the area on Tuesday and harassed mourners at the night vigils of the four youths.

"They demolished the tents and at one stage pointed a fire-arm at a woman. The service had to be abandoned," Scheepers said.

Klerksdorp station commander Major J van der Walt confirmed that the women had spoken to him.

He said he told them cops would only move into the township to maintain law and order.

He denied any knowledge of cops demolishing tents at night vigils.

Meanwhile, a mass meeting by Klerksdorp clergymen to discuss police activities in the townships will be held at the Methodist Church tomorrow.

● The Department of Education and Training used pamphlets two weeks ago to notify parents and students of the indefinite suspension of classes at Ikageng's 11 schools.

This week DET assistant director WD Basson again used pamphlets to tell parents that the suspension would be lifted on April 2.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR PRAISES HELEN SUZMAN'S STATEMENTS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 5

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch Column]

[Text]

It appeared the government sadly misjudged the spirit among young black people opposing the policies of the regime. Today they are prepared to die, let alone be whipped. Although prison cells and police cells may echo with their cries when they are whipped, thereafter they will be out on the streets again - marching, parading, singing liberation songs of protest and defiance. Only now they will be consumed with anger and hatred because of the degrading punishment inflicted on them.

- Helen Suzman

THESE words, delivered in an impassioned manner as our country continues to degenerate into violence, would sound sensible to the ears of any man endowed with common sense.

But that sensitive and essential commodity does not seem to be widespread in Parliament.

The words were spoken by the tireless campaigner for human rights, Helen Suzman, at the height of this week's debate which was aimed at amending sections of the Criminal Procedure Act to allow capital punishment to be meted out in certain categories of crimes.

Anybody who saw the hideous and barbaric results of whippings by Bop cops - carried in last week's City Press - will be shocked to read that the Government is actually considering implementing punishment that belongs to the dark ages.

One would have thought that the Government has realised it needs to do everything possible to reverse the violence and destruction that is sweeping our communities.

But this grave action will only reinforce the view in the minds of our people that the State is bent on even greater repression.

As reported in our first edition, the focus of violence has now shifted.

Violence is no longer confined to the large metropolitan areas of our land but is to be found in even the remotest rural areas.

This should put paid to the fallacy that "agitators" are responsible for our problems.

Everywhere there is anger at this political system, which is so insensitive to the needs of the people.

The anger among our people has now reached dangerous proportions.

That anger will not be defused by legislating for whippings to be applied as punishments, but rather by negotiating with the leaders of the people.

Is this message too complicated for the Government to comprehend? Or have they perhaps become such helpless prisoners of their own violence that they are incapable of thinking of alternatives to violence?

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SOUTH AFRICA

COURT DOCUMENTS REVEAL ROOTS OF TOWNSHIP UNREST

UDF Involvement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] Allegations about the involvement of United Democratic Front members in bloody unrest in a Black township - and of importing of "comrades" to fan the unrest - are contained in a mass of documentation in ongoing Supreme Court litigation.

In the same action in the past week Mr Justice de Villiers took the rare step in the Pretoria Supreme Court of ordering the official UDF attorneys to pay the costs of respondents.

He made this order after finding that the attorneys had been "devious".

In court proceedings so far, the UDF Highveld chairman, Mr Abel Nkabinde, and eight others have been awarded an interim order stopping 17 of 22 respondents - members of the soccer club - from molesting the applicants.

The respondents will on April 22 seek to have the order rescinded.

The order was later

confirmed and an application for arrest for alleged contempt of court also came before court. There were delays for various reasons - both sides claiming that the other was stalling.

Last week two applications of the UDF were struck off the roll after the applicants had failed, under Supreme Court rules, to paginate the documents before court.

This, the soccer club respondents claimed, was a deliberate tactic by the applicants.

The original order was granted without representation initially for the soccer club respondents.

Mr Abel Nkabinde, asking for the order,

claimed that the soccer club members had been in "cahoots with the police", had been given police firearms, had killed a certain chief - whom the respondents claimed later in fact to have been killed by the applicants - and had stopped the police from helping the applicants.

Papers before court recorded that Mr Nkabinde was now a fugitive, after a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

A mass of affidavits from the respondents testified they were "moderates" and claimed that the court action had been aimed at victimising them for their moderation and for refusing to attend UDF meetings, wanting rather to play soccer.

"Comrade" Tells of Coaching

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] COMPREHENSIVE evidence about the "orchestration" of violence in the Black Leandra Township by outside, United Democratic Front-backed elements, has been recorded in a Pretoria Supreme Court action.

In the evidence recorded have been claims from witnesses that the applicants in the action were in fact the direct and deliberate cause of ongoing unrest in Leandra.

They were said to be directly behind numerous incidents of unrest including the burning of vehicles and houses, stoning of vehicles and killings.

It was claimed that the violence was orchestrated by radical elements — called "comrades" — brought in from other areas by the applicants.

Evidence was given that one of the respondents, Mr Junior Motsoagae, was shot in the head by the so-called radical

elements — the applicants, operating under the title of Leandra Action Committee.

A Leandra Community Council member, Mr Simon Skosana, said that the first applicant, Mr Abel Nkabinde, had started the trouble when he failed to be elected in the 1983 council elections.

Mr Nkabinde and his henchmen, he alleged, started to label the legitimate council members as "sellouts" and started rumours to try to have the council discredited.

He said that the action committee under Mr Nkabinde was directly behind incidents ranging from stone throwing to brutal killings and arson.

The committee also propagated the UDF, tried to recruit "soldiers" for the UDF and continually fomented discord.

"It is well known that we are moderate leaders

who believe in negotiation to find solutions to our problems," he said.

Because of this the moderates were labelled "sellouts".

Among affidavits, one by a Black youth — who may not be named because he is a minor — told of the youth himself being "one of the comrades" until 1984.

He said that Mr Nkabinde had from the beginning taught young Black radicals to regard the Community Council members as "sellouts" and incited them to burn houses — which they did.

He received six cuts when he was convicted for his part in burning down a community councillor's house — and Mr Nkabinde was convicted of incitement.

He said that Mr Nkabinde had also incited the youth to petrol-bomb delivery vehicles of Whites — calling the vehicles "targets".

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK ADVANCEMENTS SEEN IN TOYOTA MANUFACTURING PLANT

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

SIGNIFICANT numbers of black workers at SA's largest motor manufacturing plant are advancing into supervisory posts in a program which began long before the Government started dismantling job reservation legislation.

"We have been pioneers in many respects because our overall business philosophy is to create a working environment which promotes the human dignity of all employees, irrespective of their population groups," said Toyota SA managing director Colin Adcock.

"Indeed, we have never had a specific program for black advancement because we do not define our black employees in the traditional way but include in this group all people who are suffering for any social, economic or political reason."

Adcock told *Prospects* Toyota wanted to promote black employees at its Prospecton plant as far back as 1972, when job reservation was hardly being challenged by many South African companies, especially in the automotive industry.

"It was two years before job reservation started to change and we wanted to promote black employees to

first six black people selected for supervisor or foreman training at Toyota were called "indunas".

"Today there are nearly 200 of these positions and the people holding them are described more accurately as group leaders.

"These leaders are an essential link in our management structure and today there are many black Toyota employees in responsible positions working side-by-side on an equal basis with their colleagues from other sectors of the community," said Adcock.

Both Wessels and Adcock emphasise that the welding and supervisory positions," said Adcock. "Our chairman, Dr Wessels, had talks with the then Minister of Labour and we were able to go ahead with our employee development plans.

"Today, the welders in our factory are predominantly black and doing such a first-class job that the Japanese engineers who frequently visit us say that the quality of their welding is well up to the highest international standards."

Adcock said that in order to get round the obstacles existing at the time, the

Toyota philosophy of "respect for the individual" is sound business practice - whether applied to customers or employees.

"By creating an environment in which human dignity is recognised, we help to eliminate many of the prejudices, fears and aggressive attitudes which are such an unfortunate aspect of our society as a whole," said Adcock.

"You just cannot produce quality in a factory if the workforce is divided and emotionally stressed. You would not expect to sell a car to a customer who you did not treat with respect, and employees are entitled to expect the same attitude.

"One of the things which makes us most proud is that many of our employees refer to their place of work in the Toyota factory as 'kya-lami' - the Zulu word which means home.

"Only this kind of attitude makes it possible for us to introduce the many management techniques we are adopting from Japan.

"These techniques only work when everybody in a factory takes pride in what they are doing because they are treated properly."

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYERS URGED TO AID UNIONS AGAINST OUKASIE'S REMOVAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Major employer organisations and individual employers have been asked to intervene to save the old "location" at Brits, in the Northern Transvaal, from demolition and its people from removal.

The removal of the township, known affectionately as "Oukasie" by its inhabitants, comes a year after the Government declared a moratorium on forced removals.

While the authorities deny that this is a forced removal, the local action committee is adamant that people are effectively being forced to move. The action committee is demanding that people be allowed to stay if they want to and that the old township be upgraded.

At a meeting held in Brits this week, two trade unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union — and the action committee, asked employers to help save Oukasie.

Representatives of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of SA, the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries and a number of Brits employers were at the meeting.

The involvement of the trade unions in this issue illustrates the increasing role of the labour movement in community matters which affect workers.

Oukasie, which is 4 km from the town's industrial zone and a stone's throw from the posh white suburb of Elandsrand, houses 16 000 predominately black residents and a few coloured families.

The location was established about 55 years ago and, today, is in a shocking state of disrepair. It has a bucket-latrine system, only 54 taps to serve the entire community, no drainage, no electricity and no tarred roads. Sturdy brick houses are surrounded by shacks.

No money has been allocated for improvements since Oukasie became the target of a government "slum-clearance" project more than 10 years ago.

About R3 million has been set aside to compensate Oukasie residents and to pay for the move — money the local action committee would rather see used on upgrading the community.

A fleet of government trucks, marked with the customary black cross in a broken circle, rumbles through Oukasie daily, taking families and their possessions 20 km away to a new "model township" called Lethlabile.

A government bus runs free tours to Lethlabile daily to show Oukasie residents where they will live. The contrast between the two areas is absolute, their one similarity being the po-

lice/defence force roadblock at the entrance to both.

Only a barbed-wire fence separates Lethlabile from Bophuthatswana. Residents fear they will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana or that one day, despite repeated government assurances, the town will be administered by that "state".

The Government has built about 175 brick houses, complete with electricity, and which sell for R4 000 each. More than 800 sites, each with a tap and a flushing toilet, have been allocated. Electricity can be supplied for R250.

Those who buy sites have to build a home within two years. In the interim, they are supplied with a corrugated iron hut and one or two green government tents, depending on the size of the family.

The silver huts, interspersed with thorn trees, gleam in the sun — perhaps like a symbol of a community having to start again in a foreign environment.

Bus fare from Lethlabile to town and back is R1,40, adding an extra financial burden to the employed and an impossible burden to the unemployed who use public transport to look for work.

While Lethlabile continues to grow, Oukasie is dying. The remaining families go about their daily business while the neighbourhood is demolished around them.

There is no official indication what the land will be used for once it is vacant. There is a rumour that the land has been earmarked for white development.

The authorities, guided by the local community council — which, questionably, enjoys community support — are adamant that the people are moving voluntarily and that no deadline has been set for the removal. More than 700 families have already moved to Lethlabile.

The local action committee, chaired by a former trade union member who was employed by Firestone, Mr Marshall Buys, is resisting the relocation and alleges residents are being forced to move.

"Once a landlord agrees to move, his tenants have no choice but to go too. There are about 1 000 landlords upon whom tenants depend for a place to live," he explains.

Once a property has been vacated, the site is frozen against future use and demolishers move in.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK BUSINESSMEN COMMITTEE--A committee of black businessmen has been formed to draw up an action plan to enable American companies in South Africa to make a "meaningful contribution" to black business. The committee will report in two months to the 120 delegates leading black businessmen and representatives of American companies in South Africa. The meeting was held at Wits Business School in Johannesburg. Delegates identified the problem and frustrations of black entrepreneurs as insufficient finance and stifling legislation. Many delegates felt that while corporate policy dictated that American companies to do business with black businesses, this seldom happened in practice. Wits Business School dean Prof Grenville Andy Andrews led the discussion and focussed not only on the problems but also on how they could be addressed. Members of the committee charged with establishing an action plan are G Magomola, S Mphaka, S Mogoai, J Nkosi, D Tleketle, H Bornman, G Mbawu, M Myeni, P Khumalo and the convenor. After the delegates have approved the plan it will be presented to American companies operating in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Mar 86 p 8] /13104

BOPHUTHATSWANA MINISTER ON HOMELAND--Bophuthatswana was a developing country with short-term problems but a sound mining industrial and agricultural base, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr B E Keikelame said opening the homelands exhibition at the Rand Show yesterday. "As a developing country with no direct or open access to the money market, we are bound to experience cash flow problems once in a while," Mr Keikelame said. "The drought, adverse business conditions and the fall of the rand have had an adverse effect on our economy." But tourism and industry, on which the exhibition is focusing, is flourishing, he added. "The creation of employment must not be overlooked - 400 local people, who were recruited as unskilled labour, are working at the new Thaba'Nchu Sun and are responding magnificently to their training. "Our industrial base is growing rapidly and a selection of goods manufactured in Bophuthatswana are a major theme at our exposition," said Mr Keikelame. There was "no need to fear about the future of Bophuthatswana", he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/1417

SOUTH AFRICA

KRUGERSDORP RESIDENTS REACT TO MUNSIEVILLE DECISION

Petition Demands Removal of Township

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 86 p 13

[Text]

The State President's announcement that Krugersdorp's troubled black township Munsieville will not be moved, has evoked mixed feelings among residents.

In some quarters the battle to move the 40-year-old settlement will continue, despite Mr Botha's rejection of a petition bearing 11 000 signatures from the Krugersdorp Action Group.

The petition demanded the immediate removal of Munsieville and re-establishment of the township in Kagiso.

Conservative Party councillor Mr Chris Viljoen, who is a member of the Action Group, last night said another public meeting would be held to discuss the issue with residents.

"If you have a cancer, you are not going to lie down and die, you are going to fight it. I will take on the whole Cabinet single-handed if I have to," he said.

Mr Danie Heyden, Chairman of the Krugersdorp Ratepayers' Association, said he had received numerous telephone calls from residents whose views ranged from disappointment to anger.

The town's MP, Mr Leon Wessels, was more optimistic about Mr Botha's announcement and the guidelines laid down — which include the construction of the proposed K17 highway to act as a buffer area between the two settlements, the erection of security fences and high-density

lights, and regular Defence Force patrols of the area.

"Many people have come back to me with a better understanding of the situation and the precautions (guidelines) have brought great relief. I have heard appreciation from both black and white.

"The whole situation should be toned down and negotiations with the parties involved should go ahead."

A Dan Pienaarville resident, Mr Ronnie Standring, said: "We feel more relaxed, we are going to be better off than two or three years ago. We have been living together with Munsieville residents for 10 years, without safety fences, the road or street lighting".

However, an element of fear still lingered in the hearts of some residents.

Said Mr Standring: "Although there is still room for negotiation, some people feel the decision will never work because the areas are too close to each other".

There were fears that the unrest in Munsieville would never end, mainly because of overcrowding and of young instigators known as the "comrades".

Mr Bill Greyvenstein, chairman of the Krugersdorp Town Council's management committee, said he had visited Dan Pienaarville homes at the weekend and the reaction to Mr Botha's decision had been positive.

'Berlin Wall' Proposed

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 86 p 13

[Article by Chris More]

[Text] The proposed "Berlin Wall" to be built between Munsieville township and the white suburb of Dan Pienaarville in Krugersdorp is referred to by local blacks as the "Botha Wall".

A highway will further emphasise the demarcation and floodlights will illuminate the 500 m-wide strip at night.

A 46-year-old black woman, who said she was born and raised in Munsieville, commented:

"(President) Botha can build as many walls as he likes. As long as we are not moving from here we are happy."

So great is the tension between the communities that the strip of land separating them is patrolled day and night by soldiers whose camp is on a tiny tarred road that splits the "no-man's land" in half.

Two soldiers were perched in the centre of the road yesterday with a knapsack containing a military radio and clutching shotguns.

On the Munsieville side a group of women from the village council's cleansing department were engaged in a clean-up operation.

They seemed oblivious of the men in brown uniforms a few hundred metres away.

The women said they had not been told why they were cleaning that strip of land:

"This morning our white supervisor told us to stop cleaning inside the township and concentrate on 'no-man's land'."

Others were told to clean the old community hall, which is in "no-man's land".

The township's residents welcomed but were not impressed by the State President, Mr Botha's, recent announcement that the community would not be removed despite a petition signed by more than 10 000 of their white neighbours.

Mrs Maria Mogale, who was born and raised in Munsieville, said:

"We have lived in this area far too long for us to be uprooted against our will and without consultation."

It was unthinkable that a community which had lived in an area for generations could be "wiped away" in favour of one which still had to celebrate its fifth anniversary, she said.

Mr Daniel Sebogoane added: "We have lived here for more than 40 years and nothing is going to move us."

"We are happy that the Government says we will not be removed, but they should not have thought about it in the first place."

"People cannot just be moved about like pieces of furniture for the sake of a few whites."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNIST FLAG IN TOWNSHIP FUNERALS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] NOT Since the mid-1940s, when the Soviet Embassy was forced to close its doors, has the familiar red flag with the gold hammer and sickle in the corner fluttered in a South African breeze — until now.

First noted at a Cradock funeral last year, the Red Flag and Communist Party banners have since become a common feature of township funerals.

On more than one occasion recently, mourners have witnessed Christian services taking place in the shadow of communist banners.

The inevitable question remains unanswered: What lies behind the flags?

Is South Africa facing a new and determined communist effort to subvert the country?

Professor Carl Noffke of the Rand Afrikaans University believes this to be the case while Professor Willem Kleynhans of the University of South Africa says there is nothing more sinister behind the red flags than old-fashioned symbolism.

"There is nothing new in what is happening at township funerals," Professor Kleynhans said this week.

"I remember being a young, angry Afrikaner who considered myself downtrodden and oppressed by the British. I remember hating everything they stood for and attending rallies and meetings where the

flags of the Boer republics were flown.

"A South African flag would not have been allowed at such rallies.

"Then during the war years we carried pictures of Hitler and celebrated every German victory. There was no question of any of us really knowing what a Nazi was but because we hated the British and the Germans were fighting them, we cheered them on.

"I and many other of my age were politicised at 10 years old. Many Afrikaners carried pictures of Hitler at meetings and rallies not because we had any idea what he stood for but because he was against the British.

"We politicised funeral after funeral of prominent Afrikaner leaders and we also heard the rumours of how they had been killed by the State," Professor Kleynhans said.

"Politicised funerals are nothing new. What the black people of the townships are doing today we did then. The only thing different is the symbols," he added.

"To young blacks the Red Flag and communist banners represent everything their oppressors fear. There are certainly not hundreds of communists running around subverting the townships.

"It is really a case of his-

torical symbolism rather than any real communist support," he added.

Professor Carl Noffke took a different view, saying the flags and banners were significant and needed to be taken seriously.

"I do not believe the communist banners and other incidents which have taken place can be dismissed as children playing games," Professor Noffke said this week.

"It is a new and significant development in South Africa and one which needs close attention."

Professor Noffke said that to mention just two instances, the funeral at Cradock last year and a more recent funeral in Alexandra were notable for a high-profile communist presence.

"It is quite obvious that the Communist Party is using

these mass gatherings to put forward and highlight communist views."

He could not comment on the extent of support for the Communist Party in South Africa.

But he had no doubt such support could grow, saying there was a significant increase in Communist Party activity.

According to Professor Noffke the emergence of banners supporting the Soviet Communist Party should not be taken at anything but face value.

"The recent emergence of banners which hail the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are, I believe, just a way of drawing attention away from the activities of the South African Communist Party," he said.

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CSO: 3400/1424

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH COUNCIL WARNED ON APARTHEID POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] PORT ELIZABETH. —

A stern warning has been given that Port Elizabeth City Council cannot continue to practise apartheid and retain the support of major foreign and South African companies.

The warning comes from the executive council of the Midland Chamber of Industries.

In a statement released at the weekend, it said the executive had resolved to "bring to the notice of the city council — and the people of PE — the grave results that are flowing out of the inability of the PE City Council to recognise what it has to do in order to ensure that multinational companies can continue to operate in this city.

"The Chamber recognises that political issues are extremely sensitive and generate emotions, but the hard facts of reality are that PE cannot hope to retain the support of foreign and large South African company investment in the city, and practice apartheid.

"The council should recognise this and try and ease the pressure on these companies.

"The City of Port Elizabeth has positively faced up to today's reality in many areas, such as the opening of the CBD to all race groups. In addition, there is no longer any discrimination in factories, and cinemas are open to all race groups.

"Against this background, it is difficult to understand the lack of courage by certain councillors to vote for the opening of all the beaches under its jurisdiction.

"To ensure the viability of industry, and the livelihood of its citizens, the executive committee appeals to all city councillors to support councillor Ivan Krige's motion that all the beaches of Port Elizabeth be opened to all races from July 1.

"A second area of immediate concern is the potential for further unrest in the Eastern Cape if the squatters from the Langa Township were to be forcibly evicted from their homes.

"In the current climate of trying to make reform work it would be wise for officials to accept that out of necessity, all existing urban areas such as Langa should be recognised and retained." — Sapa.

STUDENT MILITANCY ON WITWATERSRAND CAMPUS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text] The heightened militancy of students at the University of the Witwatersrand and the two incidents reported at Wits last week have sparked lively debate on campus.

Last Wednesday a Student Moderate Alliance (SMA) meeting, which was to be addressed by Unita representatives, was disrupted by black students. Two days later an alleged informer was dragged to safety after being chased by several hundred students.

According to the president of the Black Students Society (BSS), Mr Dali Mpofu, the increased militancy on campus is not a sudden development, but a mirror of what was happening in the townships.

"We do not find anything peculiar about the growing militancy. What is happening on campus is nothing in comparison to what is going on in the community," he said.

Mr Mpofu said although the BSS would try to redirect its militancy, it would not be stifled. "The militancy grows out of the frustrations caused by the Government. But, as far as the safety of students is concerned, we will exercise control," he stressed.

The BSS has been criticised by some students for disrupting the Unita meeting and for violating the right of freedom of speech.

Mr Mpofu said the BSS did not believe Unita deserved a fair hearing. "They are bandits and the SABC's coverage is enough without encouraging more one-sided coverage on Wits campus. Unita is bent on undoing what the Angolan people have achieved in breaking down colonialism," he said.

Discussing the "near attack" on the alleged police informer last week, Mr Mpofu said the issues of spies was a "thorny one".

"The people have made a declaration to crush the system and its agents. The hatred for spies comes from the suffering caused by informers."

Mr Mpofu, who helped rescue the woman from the crowd, said the university had been the best organ to deal with the alleged informer. The university has laid charges of trespassing against the woman.

The deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs at Wits, Professor M Shear, said Wits could expect growing militancy on the campus. It was not an "Ivory tower" separate from the community.

He said the university could not expect black students, who were "passionate about their liberation", to listen to radically right-wing views without reacting.

The university had received several complaints from concerned parents about the safe-

ty of their children. Professor Shear stressed students "going about with their normal activities" were not at risk. "But if a white student confronts a black student with a racist comment, we cannot guarantee his safety," he said.

Professor Shear criticised those who assumed black students on Wits campus were violent people intent on injuring persons and property. Students should understand the political aspirations of their black counterparts and should not be provocative, he said.

An independent inquiry last year recommended the SMA should not hold meetings on campus close to or on days which were sensitive to black students. These included Shar-

peville Day and June 16.

President of the Students Representative Council, Ms Claire Wright, said it was "glib and superficial" to criticise the actions of the black students without understanding the background to those actions.

"Students must understand what days like the anniversary of Sharpeville mean to black students before they criticise."

Mr Russel Crystal, president of the umbrella body of the SMA, the National Student Federation, criticised the black students for their actions.

"Black students should not bring township warfare onto the campus," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN ON BLACK EDUCATION CRITICIZES VILJOEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was yesterday criticised for doing little to defuse the crisis in black education.

Mr Ken Andrew, the Opposition spokesman on black education, said a statement the Minister issued on a national education conference to be held soon contained fundamental inaccuracies.

In his statement Dr Viljoen maintained that many demands made on school fees, free books, SRCs and the repair of damage to schools had been met.

He also called on parents to take note of their children being misused for political purposes.

Dr Viljoen claimed the South African education system was based on educational principles accepted throughout the world. This was clearly not so, Mr Andrew said.

Nowhere else was skin colour the basic determinant of where one went to school. The United States appeal court had ruled that separate was inherently unequal.

The Government still placed the demands of its racial ideology before the educational needs of black children. Until that attitude changed no Nationalist had the right to claim that everything was being done to give black children the best educational opportunities, Mr Andrew said. — Political Staff.

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CSO: 3400/1424

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER REPORTS RISING WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT IN PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] THERE are more unemployed whites in Port Elizabeth now than ever before, according to Dr Mauritz Vorster, director of social worker services of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in the Eastern Cape.

The Christelike Maatskaplike Raad (CMR) — a welfare arm of the church — has been supplying financial and material aid to many hundreds of families all over PE since November, 1984.

According to Dr Vorster, the worst hit areas are North End, Sydenham, Algoa Park, Holland Park and Sidwell.

While the unemployment crisis among blacks and coloureds in the Eastern Cape is acknowledged to be the most serious in the country, little attention has been given to the position among whites.

Mr W Slabber, deputy director of social work services in the CMR, said the situation was worsening.

Even families in the more affluent western suburbs were applying for help.

The organisation had already used R95 500 from their emergency relief fund and R25 000 from normal funds to help families.

The money had been spent on food vouchers,

rent and electricity bills.

The CMR also hands out clothes and other items donated by the public.

"There is so much more we would like to do if only we had the funds," he said.

According to a social worker, Mrs C Watson, the number of families depending on welfare in North End alone increased from 50 in January, 1985, to 120 this month.

The social workers at the CMR also give guidance and counselling to the families.

Official statistics on unemployment in the Eastern Cape from the Department of Manpower show that the number of white unemployed men rose from 2 064 in January this year to 2 097 last month, and the number of women from 1 587 to 1 686.

Last month 3 783 white men and women registered as jobless compared to 2 333 in February last year.

A disturbing aspect is the dramatic increase in one year in the number of white workers under the age of 21 without jobs.

In February last year 37 young men and 22 young women registered as jobless.

In February this year 137 young men and 237 young women were without jobs.

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT LOOKS AT COUNTRY'S LARGE PUBLIC SERVICE

Johannesburg "THE SUNDAY STAR [Review] in English 23 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's bloated public service employs about one in four economically active South Africans. It has long been a scapegoat for critics of the Government. And it appears as if this public service is not merely a drain on the country's resources, but also a major stumbling block to negotiation politics.

That is because many thousands of whites, especially Afrikaners, have a vested interest in the status quo of the Government. Any genuine power sharing with blacks could mean the loss of white public sector jobs. And the Afrikaners would suffer the most as they dominate the public service, mainly in the higher echelons.

South Africa's vast public sector employs 1 352 816 people — excluding universities, technikons and certain corporations. It includes the central Government as well as Transport Services, Post Office, provincial councils, non-independent homelands and municipalities. This is 27,3 percent of economically active South Africans outside the agricultural sector. The total wage bill is more than R10 000 million a year.

When Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister in 1978 he undertook to rationalise the public service and to increase its productivity. But since then it has grown like Topsy.

For example, the central Government (excluding the Railways and Post Office) employed 314 321 people in 1978. Their salary bill was R1 100 million. By 1984 this had rocketed to 394 110 with a salary bill of R3 800 million.

With the slight reduction in the public service, the central Government public service staff dropped to 385 117 last year. This is to cost R4 600 million.

This huge public service came under the spotlight in this week's Budget and in the recent publication of the annual report of the Commission for Administration.

Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis said in his Budget speech that the number of posts in the public service at the end of 1985 had been cut. It was 1,1 percent less than at the end of 1984.

But this year's increase in salaries is estimated to cost a cool R1 000 million. The bill for this section of the public service is to rise to R4 600 million. This huge increase accounts for not only the 10 percent increase but all sorts of other hidden increases, including the usual annual climb up salary notches. It also includes "job differentiation", which provides for specific increases.

Mr du Plessis ascribes the growth in the public service in the previous two years to the expansion of black, coloured and Indian education.

For example, in the 21 months to March 1985 the average growth in the public service was 1,6 percent. This included a growth in black teachers of 14,1 percent, in coloured teachers of 9,5 percent, and 6,4 percent for Indian teachers.

But a glance at the report of the Commission for Administration (which was formerly known as

the Public Service Commission) indicates to what extent whites still dominate, especially in the more senior bureaucratic roles.

Excluding Transport Services, the Post Office and municipalities, there are 808 677 employees.

Of these, whites have 289 658 jobs, blacks 360 369, coloureds 97 176 and Indians 22 099.

On the surface, this looks as if whites merely have a large chunk of civil service jobs out of proportion to their population numbers, but do not have a majority in Government jobs.

But a closer look at the figures shows that there are 136 864 black labourers, 31 831 coloured labourers and only 701 Indian and 2 435 white labourers.

The growth in black, coloured and Indian teachers is also reflected. There are 101 237 black, 69 470 white, 30 590 coloured and 14 204 Indian teachers.

Nursing is another sector in which whites are in the minority. There are 40 851 black nurses, 17 432 white, 12 974 coloured, and 500 Indian.

But as one goes higher up the scale, whites begin to predominate.

Under "services", the statistics show 73 593 whites to 30 023 blacks, 8 794 coloureds and 2 407 Indians.

And under the category "other", which includes the whole civil service bureaucracy, there were 126 728 whites, 51 395 blacks, 12 987 coloureds and 4 287 Indians.

The extent to which the central Government public service is dominated by whites is shown by the composition of the new Public Service Joint Advisory Council.

The Public Servants' Association, representing whites, has five members, while the coloured Public Service League, the Indian Public Service Union, and the black Institute of Public Servants have one each.

These representatives are allocated in proportion to the size of their membership, with a guaranteed minimum of one, however small the body it represents.

The public service regulations do not prescribe to officials on what basis they should associate, and allow freedom of association. But in practice the four bodies accord with the four population groups.

The white association is overwhelmingly Afrikaans.

The Commission for Administration itself consists of only two men. But between them they wield massive power as they, together with the Cabinet (Afrikaner and Broederbond dominated) control the entire public service.

The two "super-Afrikaner" administrators are Dr J de Beer, chairman of the commission, and member Dr J E du Plessis.

With the preponderance of white Afrikaners in the public sector, the vested interest of white Afrikaners in South Africa is obvious.

When the National Party took over in 1948 it began a process of reducing English-speaking control of the public service.

If blacks were to be given a real say over the running of the country, pressures would grow for more blacks to be given senior jobs in the public service.

The ultimate disaster for Afrikaner vested interest in the public service would be a radical Government — such as the African National Congress, which would probably turn the public service upside down.

Seen in this light, the huge Afrikaner vested interest in the public service acts as a powerful lobby to prevent any handing over of real power to blacks.

Even if the politicians move in that direction, the public service hangs like an albatross around their necks. □

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SOUTH AFRICA

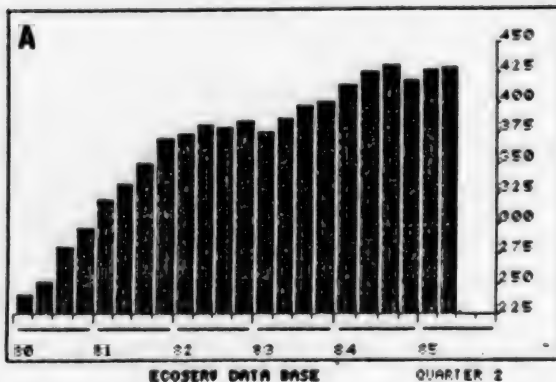
CHARTS TRACE BUILDING COSTS, MOTOR INDUSTRY, MONEY SUPPLY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Finance] in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

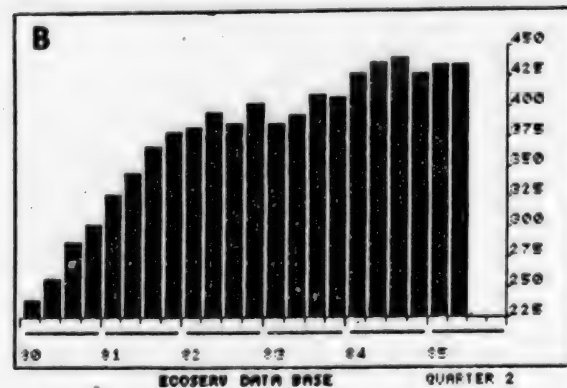
[Text]

THE four graphs at right compare the average contract prices for various residential and commercial buildings over the last five years. As the index refers to 1971, it seems low compared with the overall CPI, which uses 1980 as its index year. Nevertheless, contract prices have risen dramatically since 1980, when the average index for all four types was around 240. The price of flats has increased by 78,8 percent from the first quarter of 1980 to the second quarter of 1985, that of shops by 82,6 percent and that of offices by 79,3 percent. Contract prices of factories experienced the biggest price increase: 85,4 percent since 1980 and 350,5 percent since 1971. The price-hike pattern for all four units is about the same — a sharp rise in 1980 and 1981, a more balanced increase between 1982 and 1984 and a slight decrease in prices last year.

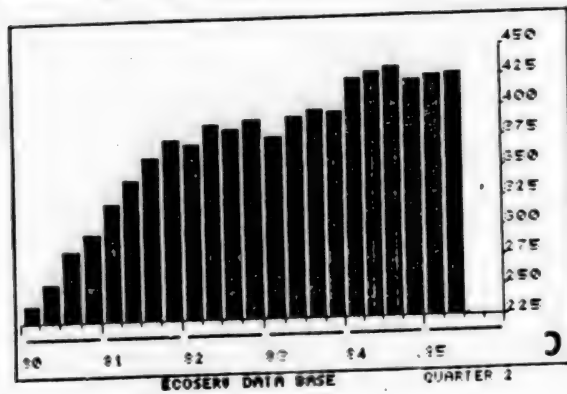
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR FLATS



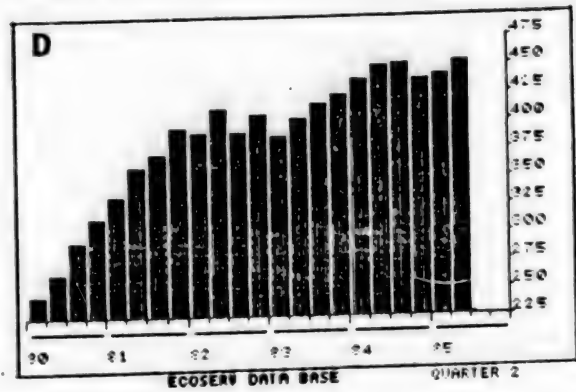
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR SHOPS



CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR OFFICES



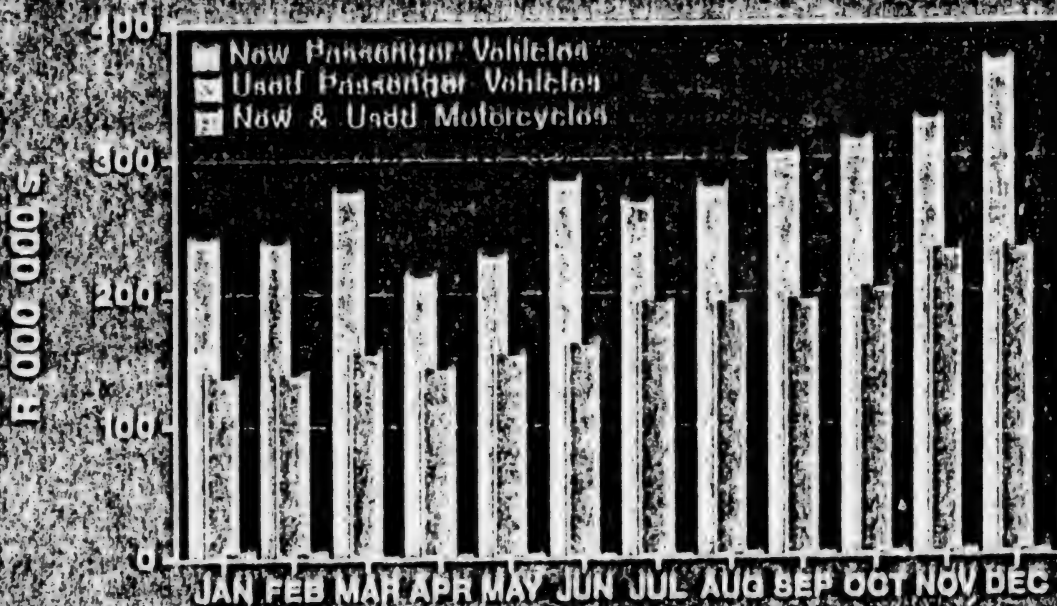
CONTRACT PRICE INDEX FOR FACTORIES



THE motor industry has had a torrid time over the last five years, but sales figures, both in terms of numbers and of turnover, indicate that the industry can be looking forward to better times. New passenger vehicles (cars and minibuses) sold have risen from 17 318 in January 1985 to 23 317 in December. This represents an improvement from R242 million to R373 million. Used passenger vehicles also registered a slight improvement: sales figures were 31 354 units in December (R232 million) against 22 815 vehicles sold in January (R137 million). In comparison, sales of motorcycles, both new and used, have decreased: 3 145 were sold in December, a drop of 839 on the January figure, while turnover has dropped by R0,8 million to R6,4 million in December.

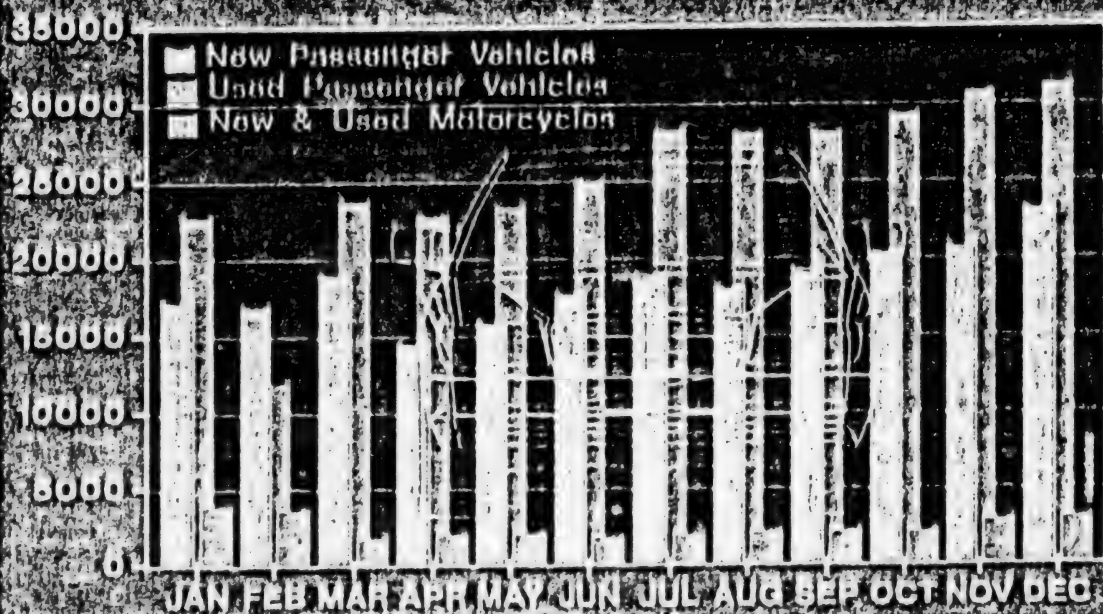
TOTAL VALUE OF SALES

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985



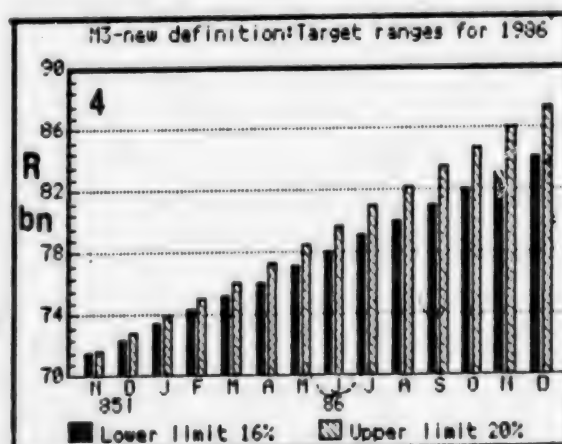
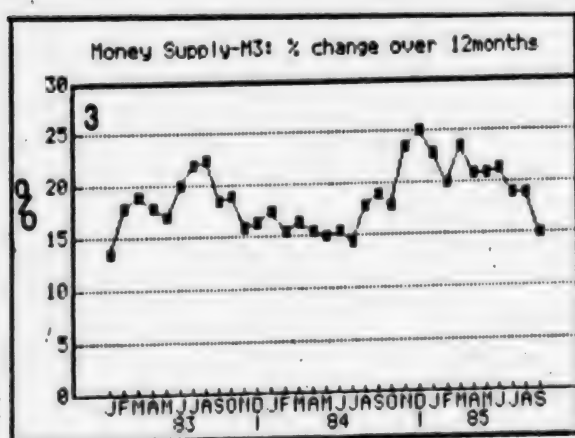
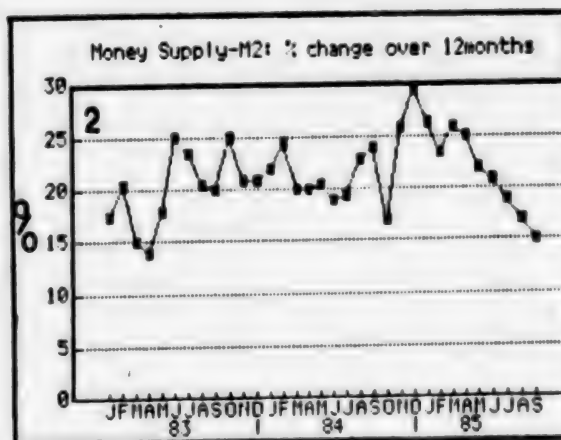
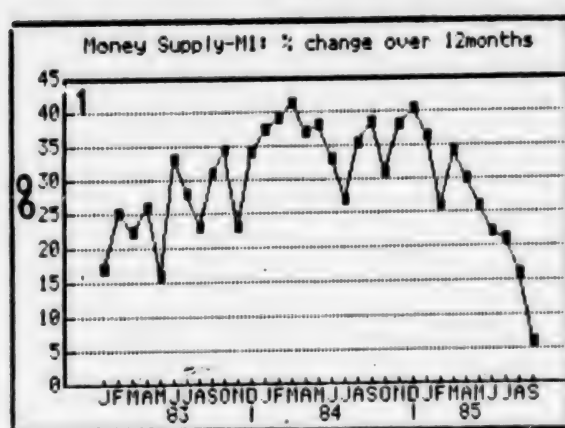
TOTAL UNITS SOLD

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1985



GRAPHS 1 to 3: the growth rate in the money stock continued to slow down during the third quarter of 1985. Measured over 12 months, the rate of increase in M3 decelerated from 24,7 percent in November 1984 to 15,4 percent in September 1985. The comparable growth rates of M1 and M2 slowed down from 39,6 and 28,9 percent in November 1984 to 5,5 and 14,6 percent, respectively, in September 1985. Graph 4: the money supply aggregate to be used for targeting is the newly defined M3, which was introduced in this year's Budget. This consists of all coins and banknotes in circulation plus all private-sector deposits with banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. The target for 1986 is set in the form of a tolerance range for the rate of increase in M3 of between 16 and 20 percent between the fourth quarters of 1985 and 1986.

The economy



SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER CRITICIZES AUDITOR-GENERAL ON EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Text]

THAT outstanding civil servant the Auditor-General, Dr Joop de Loor, has disclosed the Government's method of controlling expenditure. It's easy to see why it doesn't work.

As Dr de Loor describes it, the Government has five categories for spending: top priority, essential, desirable, useful, and avoidable. The "avoidable" programmes can be postponed or dropped with only marginal effect on the public interest.

You can imagine how it operates.

A civil servant who wants a road tarred, not necessarily in the vicinity of any particular farm, racks his brains for ways to persuade the Treasury that it is a Top Priority, Category 1.

His best argument is national security — after all, a billion-rand agri-business demanded protection against cheaper imports on the grounds that it produced "strategic chickens".

So the civil servant puts his road project into the Category 2, Essential: "services that cannot be omitted or deferred without serious harm to the public interest".

The civil servant's boss is not stupid. He knows the road goes from Hotazel to Hell-'n'-gone, but it happens to be on the way to the Kalahari Gemsbok Park which he likes.

Compromise

Anyway, he knows that the civil servant sulks terribly when he is thwarted, so he compromises: he knocks the project down to the Category 3, Desirable.

The department head, in turn, is a canny fellow. He glances at the road project, sees that it has been marked "desirable", suspects that it is not as desirable as it pretends, but he keeps it up his sleeve as a bargaining counter.

His own pet project is a railway line from Sishen to Saldanha, and he has his own idea of what constitutes "top priority".

Then they wait for the Man from the Treasury.

He turns out to be liverish, mean-minded, and at the tail end of a weary career. He is the perfect man for the job of telling civil servants what they can't have, so he pounces on the railway line.

A terrible row ensues between him and the department head.

But both men are experienced. In the end, they compromise. The railway is reduced from "top priority" to "desirable" and, as a sweetener, the department head throws in a reduction of Hotazel road from "desirable" to "useful".

The Treasury, in a fit of frugality, cancels all projects in Category 3, Avoidable, so both the road and the railway projects go ahead. Everybody's happy.

Of course, this sort of thing pushes Budget expenditures up by 20 percent and that causes a problem.

The Minister of Finance insists on cutting taxes to keep the voters happy, and he has promised the bankers that he will not borrow.

The Reserve Bank, which tends to be straitlaced about money, refuses to print any.

So what else is left to do but cut the subsidy on maize, which means the police force must be expanded to keep the peace in the townships, and that means the subsidy on bread must go. Let them eat cake.

This is a much better explanation of how our Government works than the usual malevolent theories.

The civil servants are neither evil nor stupid; they are simply human. They react to the incentives offered to them — in a way, it's an explanation for the theory of rational expectations.

Nobody wants to defame the Cabinet, but one does get the impression that its members have not looked at a compound interest table since they got tax-free allowances, which is a long time ago. That's a pity.

You don't have to look at a compound interest table for very long to realise that if we could keep the economy of this country expanding by seven percent a year for ten years, the country's wealth would double.

Richer

At the end of that period you could double the military budget, and the police budget, and the salaries of the civil service and still have enough left over to double the budget for black education. You could even subsidise cake.

Is it possible? Japan did it easily. For several years in a row the Japanese economy grew by 10 or 11 or even 12 percent a year. In 1960 the Japanese were poorer, on average, than South Africans; now they are richer than Britons.

Other countries tried to emulate the Japanese. The South Koreans did it; so did the Taiwanese. Hong Kong managed to do it despite being ruled by the British.

Brazil and Mexico achieved growth rates of about 10 percent for a couple of years, but they didn't have a straitlaced Reserve Bank like ours, and they overdid things.

Now they are up to their ears in debt (although, it must be said, Brazil's economy is still far ahead of South Africa's).

Prosperity

South Africa has never quite matched these performances but in the '60s, before Dr de Loor's system of controlling expenditure was invented, the economy did grow by a steady six percent a year.

That's good enough to double the national wealth every dozen years or so.

Of course, the whites took their share of prosperity first; but by the '70s the booming economy was drawing black people into new occupations, giving them new opportunities, even smashing down some old barriers.

Blacks moved off the farms and into factories. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of Africans in professional and technical jobs quadrupled; the number of whites merely doubled. South Africa was breaking out of the Third World.

With better jobs came higher salaries. In 1960, Africans got only 21 percent of the country's total personal income; in 1980 they got almost 30 percent.

Whites also got richer, but got less of the cake — 71 percent in 1960, less than 60 percent in 1980.

Even black workers on the gold mines did better after 1971, when the mines were freed of the constraints imposed by a fixed price for their product (the only price that had remained static since the mid-'30s).

In that year, black miners got only one-twentieth as much as white miners; by 1980 they got almost one-fifth.

Then the civil servants got into the game. They saw all that wealth whizzing past and they got greedier and more ambitious. The greed didn't do much harm, but the ambition was ruinous.

Pride

The share of national income confiscated by the Government in taxes rose 18 percent to 20 to 25, and eventually headed towards 30 percent.

Civil servants built the Shashen Line, which was a disaster, and Sasol II, and Sasol III, and the Richards Bay harbour.

They sent Dr Eschel Rhoodie on trips, and gave each other Mercedes Benz cars.

They commanded so much money that they fell into the sin of pride, and began to feel they deserved as much reward for spending wealth as people in the private sector got for creating it.

They printed money, which brought inflation, and they borrowed, which brought insolvency.

They invented GST, and cut back on capital projects to fund current expenditure, and then they borrowed in order to spend.

Investment evaporated, growth stopped, prosperity vanished, unemployment soared, poverty returned, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Since 1980 our economy has grown by just over one percent.

What can a Finance Minister do but cut the bread subsidy? He's got the civil service to feed.

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CSO: 3400/1428

SOUTH AFRICA

CABINET'S TREATMENT OF ECONOMIC ISSUES CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English: 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Cees Bruggemans]

[Text] **BAREND DU PLESSIS** is in the unenviable position of being entrusted with the robes of an office that retains its traditional awe, without truly having been granted the power that should go with it.

Of course, the same limitation applied to his predecessors, but it has never been so obvious.

In very few First World countries does the Finance Ministry rank as a junior position in the Cabinet. Being even-handed, we have likewise given a low ranking to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Why?

Historically, the economy has run itself, allowing politicians to evolve who specialised in things non-economic.

In any case, who could ever be interested in a thing such as managerial economics? For that you have advisers who presumably know what they are doing.

It is now nearly 15 years since the economy stumbled for the first time in a major way. Economic growth of five percent a year was a normal expectation prior to 1970. Thereafter things have steadily deteriorated.

Since 1981 we have not grown at all. Meanwhile inflation quadrupled, the foreign debt increased materially and foreign investment reversed itself.

In that kind of environment it is just not good enough for the Minister of Finance on Budget Day to smilingly stand up and tell us that things are not all that bad, and about to get better. We cannot afford "business as usual".

This is not an ordinary business cycle that we are entering into. Where are the policies that will make it sustainable — aside from the mere words that we will, somehow?

Saddled with a thankless task

The South African Government should realise that history will not solely judge it on whether it succeeds in transforming the socio-political scene. An equally important dimension will be its management of the economy which eventually has to generate the resources to pay for it all.

It will be a Pyrrhic victory indeed to achieve a non-discriminatory and equal-opportunity society with a tax burden of over 50 percent of GDP.

One is told that the options are inflexible. In order to arrive at a "just" society, the First World members among us apparently have to be reduced to Third World standards via the tax system, as there supposedly is no other way to pay for defence and equal education, housing and other public services.

Such an attitude is defeatist. It assumes that we cannot grow

faster than what we are doing, and that consequently the modernisation priority has to be carved out of existing tax hides.

That is just not good enough.

It is not good enough that the Cabinet saddles the Minister of Finance with the thankless task of putting on a brave face.

We are told inflation is high, and the foreign debt a problem, so we should not stimulate excessively, and that monetary policy will be responsible with money growth kept in check by targeting.

Is that at all relevant? Where is the message that we are going back to five percent real GDP growth a year, along with the blueprint to achieve it?

Our socio-political modernisation is necessary and is going to cost a packet.

In order to ensure its funding we must have a fast-growing economy that will deliver the resources to pay for such an ambitious objective.

The alternative is a continuing rise in the tax burden to levels that should under no circumstance be acceptable if we are to remain a free enterprise economy.

The authorities are not going to escape this basic dilemma by undertaking diversions. We should be innovative at growing rather than at redistributing a stagnant economic cake.

Excessive borrowing may fulfil the requirement of stimulating activity in a depressed economy, but it will store up trouble for later though an inordinate rise in the national debt and its servicing burden.

Real weaknesses in the economy

It will probably be relatively easy to get some GDP growth this year. In such a depressed economy as ours, judicious stimulus will achieve a pick-up in GDP growth without endangering either inflation or the balance of payments.

Those dangers lie further out, and particularly in the conduct of fiscal and monetary policy next year, which will remain very much a choice, as was the over-spending of 1983-1984 and the overkill of 1984-1985.

This year's Budget, as its recent predecessors, has been a public relations affair. It has not ad-

ressed the very real weaknesses in our economy.

The main reason for this has been the absence of a well-reasoned economic and financial view of what this country requires.

It reflects Cabinet priorities, understanding and interest, and the lack thereof.

It also shows up in the extent to which the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs are not allowed to be innovative and to show initiative in tackling the fundamental problems facing us, as this remains a full Cabinet prerogative.

As far as the man in the street is concerned, Mr du Plessis has demonstrated that it takes skill to sidestep hard decisions.

If the average husband grumbles about the car benefit not coming through, his working wife makes up for it with her increased tax-free allowance.

The surcharge elimination and the five percent discount effectively prevent any difficult questions about fiscal drag, i.e. what a 20 percent inflation rate does to your tax bracketing.

For many, the increase to a 40 percent taxable car benefit, together with any annual increase we may have had, is going to push us into much higher tax brackets, and therefore to a higher average tax rate.

Mr du Plessis hopes to earn a net 24 percent more from personal income tax in the coming year.

The 14 percent spending increase and the R3,9-billion deficit before borrowing should make the financial markets happy. It could be a little premature, though.

Taking together the Budget's commitment to uplifting the poor, the strong defence needs and a growing national debt and its servicing, it is not at all obvious where only 14 percent spending growth is going to come from.

Mr du Plessis assumed a 16 percent increase in GST receipts that may be taken as an indication of his inflation expectation, which is a little low. He also expects only a seven percent loss in gold mining revenue.

Towards a political event

He repeatedly hammered the fact that the Government is no longer dissaving, and that its borrowing requirement of R3,9-billion goes entirely to fund its R4,2

Such tip-toeing could so easily be abandoned after the impending political event, with a rather sharp revenue-enhancing change in indirect taxation, be it a GST rate increase or a changeover to Value Added Tax (VAT) with a broader tax base and a higher revenue take.

To put it bluntly, Mr du Plessis has entertained us with a tale which he will have great difficulty in implementing.

In this respect he has been a true politician, and his eagerness to be identified with the State President's opening speech of Parliament did not go unnoticed as it provided legitimacy to his spending intentions, announced and otherwise.

billion of intended capital spending.

The Minister should be given a Brownie point for this intention, but only if he achieves his estimates.

However, if his actual spending growth is 20 percent or higher, his capital market borrowing is probably understated by R1-billion. He did, however, indicate a willingness to consider non-banking sources for additional funding if required.

The long reference to Margo was rather ominous. The entire Budget, by sidestepping any real hard decisions, appears to be one more preparatory step towards a political event, be it a referendum or general election.

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SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF RIETSPRUIT OPENCAST COAL MINE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 23 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by John Orpen]

[Text] IN THE the mid-1970s a number of huge new opencast coal mines were opened on the Transvaal Highveld to meet the demands of South Africa's then newly committed coal-export contracts.

One of them was Rietspruit, a joint venture between Rand Mines and Shell South Africa. In essence, Rand Mines looks after the mining of the coal with Shell doing the marketing.

Rietspruit is in the Witbank coal region, 115 km east of Johannesburg and some 500 km from Richards Bay, through which most of its production is exported to European destinations. Total surface area of the mine is 3 591 ha, of which some 1 200 ha are mined.

Rietspruit, which came on-stream in July 1978 at a cost of R200 million, is based on a life of around 20 years, though actual life will probably work out at closer to 35 years.

Over its life the mine will ultimately extract more than 150 million tons of coal at the rate of 7 million to 8 million tons a year. As the various seams are mined out, so the piles of overburden are moved back into the pit, the topsoil is levelled and vegetation planted to rehabilitate the area from an environmental point of view.

So, just as 10 years ago there was little but waving grassland and grazing cattle on the site where this massive mine now stands, so there ought to be again in about 30 years' time.

Few who have not visited South Africa's new generation of coal mines can really appreciate the scale of these operations. The 3 300-ton walking draglines used to remove overburden and expose the coal seams look like lumbering and ungainly dinosaurs feeding on the vegetation of yesteryear. Yet they can be fingertip controlled by one man.

The buckets on the draglines gulp more than 80 tons of earth at each bite. In an hour and a half each excavates the equivalent of an Olympic-sized swimming pool. Put another way, it would take one of these draglines four and a half years to dig the equivalent of the Kimberley Hole, which is the result of 43 years of manual labour.

Three of these 4 475-kW Bucyrus-Erie leviathans work at Rietspruit. For 24 hours a day all one hears are the bleeping of alarm hooters as the 136-ton coal-haulers back up to the shovels and loaders, and the roar of massive diesel en-

gines as the haulers move the coal from the pit.

The coal is then crushed in two operations. First the two feeder breakers reduce it to a top size of 600 mm and then it goes to the rotary Bradford breakers which further reduce it to a top size of 75 mm. The crushing operation is fed by a twin conveyor system, each one rated to deliver 1 000 t an hour.

Crushed coal is conveyed to a 40 000-ton stockpile before preparation in the washing plant. This is designed to produce 14-percent to 17-percent ash coal at a feed rate of 1 750 tons an hour. The main plant consists of five modules, each capable of handling 350 tons an hour.

The coarser material is cleaned in Drewboy heavy-medium separators, while the fines are processed in heavy-medium cyclones. The whole washing process is controlled from a single sophisticated and centralised control room.

After preparation, the coal is placed on a 100 000-ton stockpile. From this it is reclaimed at a rate of 2 000 t/hour by means of a rail-mounted A-frame portal scraper. After an automatic sampling process, the coal is weighed and loaded by a

flask-loading system. The trains are drawn under the flask at a constant snail's pace by what is referred to as a "robot": this is a small, very low-g geared electric locomotive.

Using this system, it takes only an hour and three-quarters to load more than 4 900 t into an 88-truck train. This travels up a 7-km rail spur to Kromklip station where it joins the main line to Richards Bay.

Rietspruit coal is primarily suited for consumption in power stations and cement works. It has a low sulphur content, particularly attractive to countries where acid rain is a problem.

Being an opencast operation, Rietspruit is capital, rather than labour-intensive.

Superb housing facilities are provided for the 700-odd black workers on the mine. Some 500, or 75 percent of this workforce, are married and they and their families are accommodated in three and four-bedroomed Sardinian-style houses with separate toilet and bathroom and inter-leading lounge and dining room.

These are provided free by the mine, as are basic food rations. All pay scales at Rietspruit are integrated.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST ATTACKS BUDGET; PREDICTS MORE UNEMPLOYMENT, UNREST

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Dr. Azar Jammine, Chief Economist of Econometrix]

[Text] ONE of the major factors contributing to the unrest engulfing the country is the high level of unemployment.

Clearly, continually adding to the list of so many jobless, along with a low long-term economic growth rate, will lead to an unprecedented escalation of unrest.

It was with this in mind that we looked — naively perhaps — to Monday's Budget to provide the crucial signal.

Instead of trying to address the country's most pressing problem, however, the Budget represented nothing more than a plan to balance the Government's books.

All that this Budget is likely to ensure is the continuation of our downward drift towards higher levels of unemployment and social chaos.

A Budget which entrenches so dismal a scenario can hardly be called responsible, no matter what the political constraints. Is it an exercise in backing away from reality?

A bold initiative was called for. The country's principal economic problem is that there is insufficient fixed investment in plant, machinery-building and construction to accommodate more jobs and services which consumers desire.

There are both internal and external factors to account for this lack of investment.

Externally, South Africa is starved of the inflow of money from abroad which is needed to provide it with the foreign exchange required to pay for imports of plant and machinery.

Internally, the Government's share of the economy has been increasing steadily over many years at the expense of the private sector.

The Budget has done little to alleviate this; there is absolutely nothing to suggest that the Government intends reducing its involvement in the economy.

Lest anyone be seduced into thinking that real Government expenditure is being trimmed in the coming year, analysis of the Budget figures suggests that this is not the case.

Government expenditure is being budgeted to rise by no more than 14 percent — well below the current rate of inflation. Therefore, superficially, it appears that State spending is being cut in real terms. However, one needs to consider:

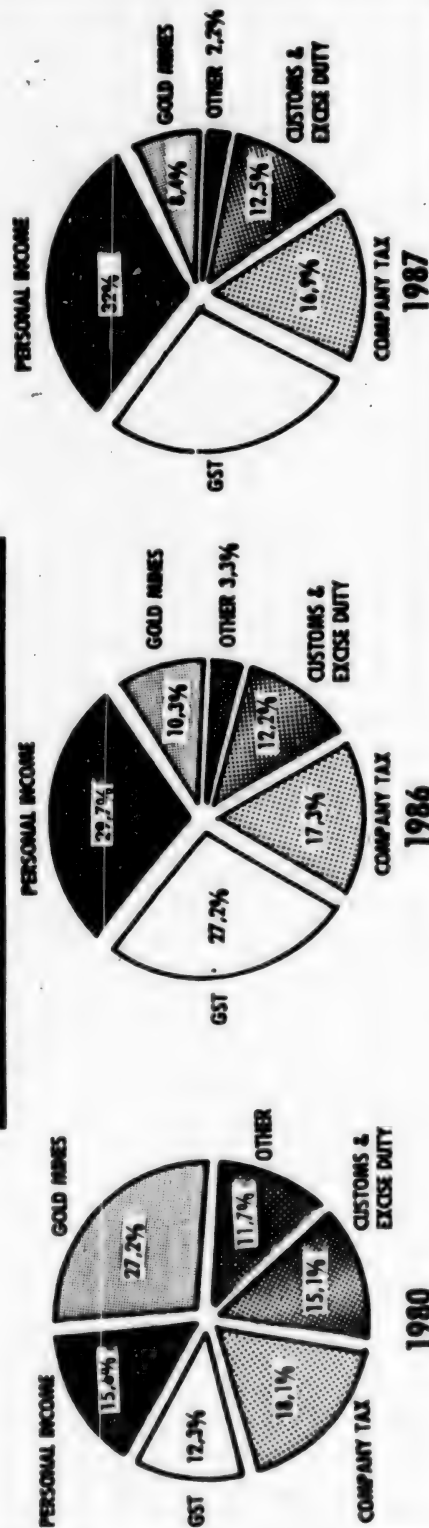
- What the future rate of inflation was assumed to be in the Budget.

- Whether the Government is likely to meet its expenditure target.

When one analyses the inflation rate assumed in the Budget more closely, one realises that it is more of the order of 13,5 percent rather than the current rate of 21 percent.

To appreciate how this remark-

SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE



OLD AND THE NEW — THE REALITY OF BAREND'S TAX 'CUTS'

INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT

	Income	Old tax	New tax
1986	10 000	935	877
1987	11 000	1 124	1 024
Old apparent tax rate			9,35%
New apparent tax rate ...			8,77%
Old real tax rate			9,35%
New real tax rate			9,49%

INFLATION AT 20 PERCENT

	Income	Old tax	New tax
1986	50 000	17 982	16 012
1987	60 000	23 332	20 762
Old apparent tax rate .			35,96%
New apparent tax rate			32,02%
Old real tax rate			35,96%
New real tax rate			34,60%

INFLATION AT 20 PERCENT

	Income	Old tax	New tax
1986	10 000	935	877
1987	12 000	1 333	1 230
Old apparent tax rate			9,35%
New apparent tax rate ...			8,77%
Old real tax rate			9,35%
New real tax rate			10,25%

able discrepancy comes about, consider how receipts from GST were calculated. These ought to rise directly in line with the rate of inflation and the growth of expenditure in the economy.

In the Budget, receipts from GST are projected to rise by 16,7 percent and the economy is forecast to grow at three percent a year. Hence, the inflation rate assumed in calculating GST receipts is 13,7 percent.

If this analysis is correct, then not only does it imply that an unrealistic average rate of inflation has been assumed but also that the 14 percent increase in budgeted Government expenditure does not constitute a reduction in State spending in real terms.

Coupled with a bold initiative to reduce State spending, what was called for to generate the incentive for private investment was a real cut in taxation.

Again, as with Government expenditure, let the man in the street not be deceived into believing that his real income tax has been cut.

The country's tax system is a progressive one. This means that every R1 000 salary increase is taxed at a progressively higher rate than the previous R1 000. A person earning R12 000, say, pays a higher proportion of his income as tax than if he were earning R10 000.

However, with inflation at 20 percent there is a strong possibility that a person who was previously earning R10 000 finds his salary rising to R12 000 merely to keep it constant in terms of real spending power.

Thus, purely on account of inflation, he suddenly finds himself paying a higher proportion of his income as tax. This phenomenon is known as fiscal drag.

When fiscal drag is aggregated over all the individuals in the economy, the Government finds that with a 20 percent inflation rate, as we have at present, its receipts from income tax rise, not by 20 percent, but by over 30 percent.

This being the case, it can then easily afford to give back to individuals that additional 10 percent it receives from them without itself being any worse off than be-

fore.

The reimbursement of income tax to individuals might be referred to as a tax cut by the Government, but all it really achieves is to return to individuals the real spending power after tax that they previously had.

The "apparent" income tax cut announced by the Government is illusory. In fact, the appropriate arithmetic shows not only that people will be no better off in a year's time than they are at present, but that they will actually be worse off.

The proportion of total Government revenue accounted for by income tax is actually budgeted to rise from 29,7 percent in 1985/6 to 32 percent in 1986/7. Looked at a different way, the income tax from individuals which the Government expects to receive in 1986/7, even after taking into account the so-called "tax-cuts", is still over 20 percent above what it received from individuals in 1985/6.

Further, the progressive tax system works in such a way that the only persons to derive any real benefits from the tax cuts are high income earners and, in some cases, married women.

In contrast, low income earners will actually be worse off in a year's time. When taken in conjunction with a cut in the bread subsidy, as well as the unchanged level of GST, the budget has tended to favour the rich over the poor.

It is a philosophical question whether it is preferable to provide relief to the poor by reducing their tax directly or whether to reduce the tax of the rich so as to induce them to generate greater income for all, including the poor.

Be that as it may, whatever tax benefits to the rich were provided by the budget, these were miniscule and unlikely to generate the incentives which are needed to induce a new spirit of entrepreneurship required to redress the country's economic decline.

The incentives needed to create a new, exciting investment climate to induce entrepreneurs to get the economy moving upwards meaningfully once again, have not been addressed.

SOUTH AFRICA

LAND, AGRICULTURAL BANK REPORTS SOARING FARMERS' DEBT.

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by David Braun]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The total debt of farmers soared 374 percent to more than R9 495 million in nine years to 1984, the Land and Agricultural Bank's annual report said.

And, the bank warned such debt was getting worse.

Figures released in Parliament yesterday showed the debt total for 1984 was already close to the value of the country's total agricultural production of R10 600 million for 1985.

The report said the rise in farmers' debt since 1975 averaged 18,4 percent a year, against an average inflation rate of 15,6 percent.

And the amount of loans to farmers falling into arrears was climbing rapidly from R10,7 million in 1981 to R78 million in 1985.

It said: "Despite a number of favourable years as regards climatic conditions and rainfall, it would appear that in general the agricultural industry did not succeed in attaining greater self-sufficiency and had to rely to an increasing extent on credit facilities for working capital.

"In consequence of the severe drought which prevailed for three successive seasons in

certain parts of the country, it seems likely that the total debt for farmers will show a further increase in 1985.

"Droughts are, however, not uncommon and cannot be regarded as the sole factor responsible for the present unfavourable financial position of the agricultural sector in general."

The report said in addition to the setbacks of nature, the farmer also had to contend with spiralling production costs.

General economic conditions coupled with a rising cost structure and an increasing debt burden on the rising indebtedness of the farmer had a diminishing effect on available farming income.

Together with the low price elasticity of agricultural products, those conditions were the basic causes of the instability in the agricultural industry.

But the report said the problems could not be solved by price adjustments alone.

Farmers could help themselves through scientific farm planning and by economising to increase production and reduce costs.

One of the biggest problems facing agriculture was that sound financial planning was not yet generally applied to farming ventures.

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17 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

MOSSEL BAY GAS FIELD COSTS TO SOAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] The cost of developing the Mossel Bay gas-to-oil field is likely to rise by 80 percent from R2 500 million to R4 500 million when production starts.

And the oil will cost 70 percent more than current North Sea crude.

This was said yesterday by the managing director of Soekor, Dr Piet van Zyl, during a meeting of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies.

He said: "Without doubt it is a risky business but the sooner you build the plant the bigger profits it can make.

"The example is Soekor, which now has money coming out of its ears."

SPECIAL DAM

There was one unknown factor in the project: the cost of

off-shore construction.

It was engineering not tackled before by South African industry and delays — through weather, for instance — could cost R500 000 a day.

A special dam would be built to cool the chemical conversion plant because sea-water cooling had not proved feasible.

The plant is expected to produce 27 000 barrels of fuel in 1991 on what is now farmland near Mossel Bay.

Dr van Zyl said that, at current exchange rates, it would cost the equivalent of \$US12 to produce a barrel of light crude oil from Mossel Bay gas.

North Sea crude costs about \$US7 a barrel. With the price of crude oil hovering around \$US12, the Mossel Bay gasfields would "break even", assuming the oil price did not change.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WATER DEAL WITH LESOTHO--The "very good progress" reported this week by South Africa's Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, in the negotiations on the Lesotho Highlands water scheme, reflects the new Lesotho Government's desire to get the enormous project underway. But the Basotho are keenly aware that they are negotiating the long-term sale of one of their few natural resources - water. They also know very well how badly South Africa needs the water. The South Africans are aware of this, and that Lesotho needs the revenue and other indirect benefits it will receive from the scheme. "Lesotho attaches the greatest importance to the Highlands water project," the head of the military government, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, said in an interview in Maseru recently. "As far as we are concerned an early agreement on this project would be desirable. But then there are always two sides to an agreement like this one. We are encouraged, however, by the spirit of the on-going negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Mar 86 p 9] /13104

4000 PEOPLE DECLARED BANKRUPT--More than 4 000 people were declared bankrupt last year and 2 231 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee told Parliament here in reply to questions by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville). He also said 137 people were executed last year while 34 had their death sentences commuted. The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said R2 million in prizes had not been claimed from the scrapped Defence Bonus Bond scheme. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 10] /13104

MOSSEL BAY GAS STUDIES--Viability studies of the sea - the next phase of the Mossel Bay gas extraction and conversion project - will cost R21,3 million this year, the Central Energy Fund's chairman, Mr D R Vorster, said today. Mr Vorster said several contractors had been invited to make offers for the concept design and the project management of the development at sea. It would take a year to collect data on design and the most economic development possibilities. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 86 p 10] /13104

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